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WEATHER — PARIS: Friday, overcast with rain later. Temp. 4-7 (39-45). LONDON: Friday, showers with sunny intervals. Temps. 4-7 (39-45). CHANNEL: Very rough. ROME: Friday, overcast. Temps. 5-13 (41-55). NEW YORK: Friday, cloudy. Temps. -1-5 (30-41).

ADDITIONAL WEATHER — COMICS PAGE

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

Abu Dhabi	5.50 Dirh	Great Britain	25 P.	Netherlands	1.75 Flor.
Algeria	4.00 Din.	Greece	25 Drs.	Nigeria	70 K.
Austria	12 S.	India	Rs. 10	Norway	3.25 NKr.
Bahrain	0.500 Din	Iran	95 Rials	Oman	0.500 Rial
Belgium	23 B.Fr.	Israel	I.30.00	Portugal	25 Esc.
Canada	C$0.95	Italy	600 Lire	Qatar	5.00 Riyals
Cyprus	300 Mils	Kenya	Sh. 9.25	Saudi Arabia	4.25 Rials
Denmark	3.75 D.Kr.	Kuwait	350 Fils	Spain	50 Ptas.
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France	2 F.	Malta	22 Cents	U.S. Mil. (Eur.)	$0.35
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No. 30,131 *R PARIS, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1979 Established 1887

Gold Sets Record, Finishes at $515

From Agency Dispatches

ZURICH, Dec. 27 — Surpassing gains in New York yesterday, the price of gold passed $500-an-ounce when European markets reopened today and closed here at a record $514, up $39 from Friday's closing of $475. Gold closed at $515 an ounce in New York today, up from yesterday's $504.25.

Five months ago gold passed $400 and two months ago it topped $500. Crossing such psychologically important boundaries used to take months, not months. Not until 1973 did gold's price reach $100 an ounce although the metal had been traded for centuries, and another years elapsed before that price doubled.

Gold was fixed at a record $508.75 in London at the morning fixing, up $23.75 from the previous fixing on Monday afternoon. Gold peaked in London at $511 although trading was thin because most banks and markets closed at mid-day.

Today's market was characterized by a lack of sellers, dealers said. New York dealers said that the buying seemed to be coming from all over. When there are few sellers in the market, even a small number of buyers can push the price up sharply.

The dollar, meanwhile, came under general selling pressure because of concern over the tension created by the presence of Soviet combat troops in Afghanistan and the unprecedented surge in the price of gold. The pound sterling was particularly strong against the dollar, rising to $2.2255 in London.

But dealers in London said that the exceptional strength of sterling against the dollar was due almost entirely to thin trading conditions. Operators cautioned that the extreme thinness of the market was causing greatly exaggerated rate movements and that these were not necessarily representative of individual currencies' true trading positions.

In the gold markets, it is difficult to say exactly what has pushed prices so high. Certainly, the current combination of political instability, economic uncertainty and inflation has helped to raise the price. "Gold's price measures the sum total of what is happening in the world and, let's face it, there aren't too many bright spots in the world right now," said Dennis Selby, the bullion manager for Johnson Matthey, one of the five London bullion dealers who twice a day determine the fixing.

Troubled times do not explain fully the doubling of gold's price this year — there has been instability in the past. In the last five years, however, gold has become a world market, Mr. Selby said. "It is affected by American hostages held in Iran or a bad rubber crop in Indonesia or Taiwan's fears about China or what is happening in Bangkok. All those things affect gold because people in all those areas are buying gold," he said.

Arab Investors

The most avid gold buyers right now are Arabs, according to most professionals in the market. The professionals also say that the surge in buying from the Middle East, particularly in the last six months, has triggered the current price increase.

Traders said that they were concerned that, with vast holdings of

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

Associated Press

A British soldier in the Commonwealth monitoring force in Rhodesia checks his machine gun before leaving Salisbury yesterday for rural guerrilla assembly points. The Land Rover is equipped with armor plate against land mines, roll bars and carries the Union Jack and a white cross for identification.

Tells Supporters to Keep Arms

Mugabe Threatens a Delay In Truce Over S. Africans

SALISBURY, Dec. 27 (UPI) — Patriotic Front co-leader Robert Mugabe said today he might renege on the Rhodesian cease-fire agreement if South African troops that he contends are in Rhodesia were not sent home, and he warned his guerrilla troops against being tricked into giving up their arms to British Commonwealth monitoring forces.

During hourly radio broadcasts from Mozambique, Mr. Mugabe said his 10,000 troops would not go to the designated cease-fire reception centers until the British explained why South African troops were still in Rhodesia.

"What are they [the South Africans] there to do? This is a question that Britain and the governor [Lord Soames] must answer before they can expect us to move our men to the rendezvous points and the assembly places," Mr. Mugabe said. "If they remain in the country we will reconsider our position."

Although Pretoria had consistently denied that its troops were stationed in Rhodesia, Prime Minister Pieter Botha of South Africa on Nov. 30 strongly implied that they were there protecting South African interests and transportation links. South African defense officials did not deny that Mr. Betha was referring to soldiers.

In the Radio Maputo broadcasts, Mr. Mugabe, the head of the Zimbabwe African National Union, ordered his followers not to be coerced by the Commonwealth troops into giving up their arms after they entered the 16 designated assembly points inside Rhodesia.

"Your weapons are your surest defenders against trickery," Mr. Mugabe said. "Be extremely vigilant toward the enemy and do not allow yourselves to be disarmed at any time."

The guerrillas from Mr. Mugabe's Zimbabwe African National Union and from Joshua Nkomo's Zimbabwe African People's Union were to start assembling early Saturday at cease-fire reception centers set up by the British.

The task of easing the mistrust of the guerrillas who fought the seven-year civil war against white- and black-led Salisbury regimes was aggravated by the death in Mozambique of the Patriotic Front's most important guerrilla commander, Gen. Josiah Tongogara.

A ZANU communique From Maputo said that Gen. Tongogara, 41, was killed in a early yesterday in an auto accident 44 miles north of Maputo. Five ZANU officials with him were injured when the car hit the rear of a truck, the communique said.

The British-led cease-fire monitoring force suffered its first casualties today. A British spokesman said that three helicopter crewmen were killed when their craft, ferrying supplies for a guerrilla assembly camp, hit a telephone pole near the eastern town of Matoko.

Amin Overthrown

Radio Kabul Reports Coup; New Ruler Seen Pro-Soviet

From Agency Dispatches

TEHRAN, Dec. 27 — Kabul radio today announced a coup in Afghanistan. It said that President Hafizullah Amin had been overthrown by Babrak Karmal, a former deputy premier who is reported to be strongly pro-Soviet.

The coup followed news of a Soviet airlift of troops and equipment into Afghanistan this week. The presumed aim of the airlift was to aid in an offensive against anti-Communist rebels that was reportedly planned by the government of Mr. Amin.

Moscow radio reported the Afghan coup tonight. The radio's world service led a news broadcast with a report that Mr. Karmal had overthrown Mr. Amin and made a call for Afghan unity on Kabul radio. The Soviet broadcast said that Mr. Karmal addressed the country on behalf of the central committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, the Revolutionary Council and the government."

The Soviet news agency carried a statement by Mr. Karmal denouncing the Amin regime as a dictatorship and an agent of Washington. The statement said Afghanis were subjected to "intolerable violence and tortures by the bloody apparatus of Hafizullah Amin and his henchmen, those agents of U.S. imperialism."

The official Iranian news agency Pars said Mr. Karmal said in a broadcast monitored here that he had taken power. It quoted him as promising "democratic freedoms for all the masses, the release of all political prisoners, and the creation of jobs for the unemployed."

Soviet Personnel

"We want to announce to the whole world that the last chains of imperialism, fascism and dictatorship in the heart of Asia have been broken," the agency quoted him as saying.

It cited Mr. Karmal as declaring willingness to negotiate with enemies of the Amin government, a possible indication of efforts to bring a peaceful end to the Moslem rebellion, which has left the government holding little more than major cities and roadways, while the rebels roam over the countryside.

In Washington, U.S. officials said they could not confirm the coup. They said unconfirmed reports had been received from Kabul indicating "some involvement of Soviet military personnel" in street fighting in the capital. A U.S. analyst of Afghan affairs said that since Mr. Karmal is thought to be at least as close to Moscow as Mr. Amin, the reported coup did not necessarily mean a basic change in Afghan foreign policy.

Informed sources identified Mr. Karmal as a onetime number-two man under the late President Nur Mohammed Taraki, who overthrew a nonaligned government in April, 1978, turned the country toward the Soviet Union and was ousted by another pro-Soviet regime in September.

Mr. Karmal was, in the meantime, named ambassador to Czechoslovakia in July, 1978, after the dominant Communist-oriented party, the Khalqis, had won out in Kabul over another Communist group known as the Parcham faction. Mr. Karmal was recalled after Mr. Taraki's overthrow and death, the sources said. He has been described by sources in New Delhi as more pro-Soviet than Mr. Amin.

The Iranian news agency quoted him as saying today that the new regime will accept private ownership. He also was quoted as saying that Afghanistan wants to be on friendly terms with its neighbors — which are the Soviet Union to the north, Iran to the west, Pakistan to the south and China to the east.

Washington officials, who declined to be identified, said that they did not yet have "solid information," but Soviet military personnel were reported to be moving about Kabul. Fighting was reported at the presidential residence and also near the radio station. Asked whether Russian troops were involved in street fighting, an official said, "They may be, yes, but our reports are so recent and so fragmentary."

There was no word of Mr. Amin's whereabouts, but the Press Trust of India quoted Kabul radio as saying, "We will put the executioners of the Amin regime on trial."

Yesterday the U.S. State Department accused the Soviet Union of blatant military interference in Af-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Hafizullah Amin

But Quick Release Seems Unlikely

Iran Aides Said to Back Freeing 3 Hostages

From Agency Dispatches

TEHRAN, Dec. 27 — Fresh evidence emerged today that some members of the ruling Revolutionary Council are pressing for the release soon of three U.S. hostages but there has been no indication that the militants holding the captives at the U.S. Embassy will accept the idea.

A Foreign Ministry spokesman said that Iranian officials had suggested that three hostages of Mexican, Indian and Portuguese descent be released. A student militant spokesman would not confirm or deny that such a suggestion had been received.

The three hostages might include Marine Cpl. William Gallegos, whose filmed interview was televised this month by NBC. Another possibility, judging by surnames on the list of hostages compiled by the Associated Press, is James Lopez, also a Marine.

There has been no official explanation of the choice of the three by ethnic background, but Mexico's refusal to readmit the deposed shah after his medical treatment in New York pleased Iran.

Ayatollah Mohammed Beheshti, secretary of the ruling Revolutionary Council, said today that once the hostages go before an international tribunal — in effect, a forum for trying the United States itself — "all the hostages will be released."

"Even if some of the hostages were found guilty of espionage charges, they would be given clemency," Ayatollah Beheshti said in an interview with a Japanese newspaper. But he discounted the possibility that some of the embassy hostages might be released shortly.

In an with U.S. television reporters, Foreign Minister Sadegh Ghotbzadeh said that, if the UN Security Council imposes economic sanctions against Iran, "we will definitely abandon the idea of a grand jury and we go on with trials of the hostages . . . as spies." Conviction on spy charges could mean death by firing squad.

In Paris, Cardinal Leon-Etienne Duval, the Roman Catholic arch-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Sources Say 2 More Are Needed

U.S. Seeks UN Votes to Impose Embargo

By John M. Goshko

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27 (WP) — The United States still does not have the nine votes in the United Nations Security Council needed to impose economic sanctions against Iran, and it is uncertain whether the necessary support can be won before five of the 15 council seats change hands on Jan. 1, reliable sources said yesterday.

According to the sources, the Carter administration, in its bid to increase UN pressure on Iran to free the American hostages, probably can count on seven votes from the current council members for a resolution decreeing partial sanctions. Washington can add to its own vote those of Britain, France, Norway, Portugal, Bolivia and — if the sanctions request is not too sweeping — Jamaica, according to the sources.

Kuwait, a Moslem neighbor of Iran that is fearful of stirring religious turmoil within its own borders, announced yesterday that it will vote against a sanctions resolution. Bangladesh, another Moslem country in the region, also is expected to oppose sanctions. The other council members reportedly are undecided.

Search for 2 Votes

As a result, the sources said, the United States is intensifying its efforts to find at least two more votes in hopes that a council meeting can be scheduled this weekend and a vote taken by Monday.

On Jan. 1, five of the council's 10 nonpermanent members will be replaced by other countries in the 152-nation body. That would seem to be a further setback for the U.S. call, announced by President Carter last Friday, for quick action by the council to force Iran to comply with international law by releasing the hostages.

The changes on the council would force the United States to begin a new lobbying effort among the new members. In addition, the sources said, U.S. officials believe that it might be even more difficult to obtain the nine votes from the new membership than from the council's current participants.

The position of the Soviet Union also remains unclear. As one of the five permanent Security Council members — along with the United States, Britain, France and China — the Soviet Union has the power to veto any action by the council; and, despite heavy U.S. pressure to abstain, the sources said that Moscow still has not revealed whether it will block the move for sanctions.

Wording Could Be Crucial

Ultimately, the sources added, the outcome of the sanctions move probably will be determined by how insistent the United States is in seeking a strongly worded resolution calling for all UN members to comply with a trade boycott against Iran. According to the sources, there are still divisions among administration policy-makers on this point.

Some senior administration officials, arguing that the most important thing is to demonstrate to Iran's revolutionary leaders that they are totally isolated in world opinion, reportedly want to press for a strong resolution that would exempt only Iranian sales of oil to other countries and Iranian imports of food and pharmaceuticals from a trade embargo.

But others in the administration, noting that Secretary of State Cyrus Vance already has obtained the cooperation of America's major Euro-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

inside

WEEKEND:

A New Decade looms: while a philosopher opines, and a chauffeur listens, the rinsing of pigs is discussed.

Page 7W.

eoul to Try Ex-President, 7 Others for Illegal Rally

SEOUL, Dec. 27 (UPI) — Martial authorities said today that they try former President Posun n, 83, and 17 other dissidents for ding an unauthorized anti-government rally in Seoul last month.

A martial law spokesman said 14 of the dissidents were arrest- including a former national assblyman in the government par- Uang Soon Shik, 54. Mr. Yun, leader Ham Suk Hun, 78, and others were booked and released. Mr. Yun was accused of tributing $400 to the dissident hering.

The martial law spokesman said authorities are seeking 10 other sons, most of them students suspected of anti-government activi- in connection with the rally in ul on Nov. 24. A total of 237 sons were picked up at the time. except the 18 charged today e released with warnings, the kesman said.

Clash With Police

The dissidents defied a warning m the martial law command inst unauthorized assembly and t in a YWCA building to demand immediate abolition of the itical system set up by the late sident Park Chung Hee, who assassinated on Oct. 26. After indoor meeting, participants shed with riot police and armed diers in the streets.

Mr. Yun served as president un- a short-lived parliamentary re- e in 1960 and 1961. He is noted his opposition to the authoritari- political system of Park, which has called dictatorial.

Observers said the tough stand inst dissidents by the martial command indicates an unwillness by the administration of sident Choi Kyu Hah to make jor political changes. Dissidents o viewed Park's assassination as opportunity for basic reforms ve been pushing for a swift move more democratic rule.

Mr. Choi, who obtained the presency in an indirect election early month, promised to bring in a w constitution and hold a direct sidential election as soon as possible. He said he needed at least a year to prepare the constitution, and indicated that it would eliminate much of Park's authoritarian system. Dissidents argue that a new constitution can be written in less than a year.

ir Strike in Portugal

LISBON, Dec. 27 (Reuters) — rtugal's national airline today rned passengers of cancellations d delays for tomorrow because of planned 24-hour strike by its ound staff.

Chinese Customs, Lifestyle Make Sex a Hushed Topic

By Jay Mathews

PEKING (WP) — At the age of 24, Lu Pasheng could be considered a man of the world. He had raised rubber trees on far-off Hainan Island, dodged police in the big city of Canton for months and swum across shark-filled waters to Hong Kong.

Yet that same 24-year-old man said that he never had attempted and could not even describe the sex act.

To many Westerners, Mr. Lu's sexual innocence borders on the absurd. But many Chinese who were told this story said that they were not surprised. For millions of other young adults in China, sex is an annoyance and a trap, something better left unexplored and not even thought about.

"Most youths in China are concerned with their futures, so they spend their spare time studying to get to a university or to get an urban job or to find a way to emigrate," Mr. Lu said. Many youths raised in the city who are sent to work on farms in the countryside "keep themselves away from love because they believe that, if they have an affair and a baby, it requires marriage and means they would have too little chance of leaving the farms."

Separate Lives

In the countryside, where 80 percent of the nearly 1 billion Chinese live, men and women lead very separate lives; pairing off is looked on with suspicion.

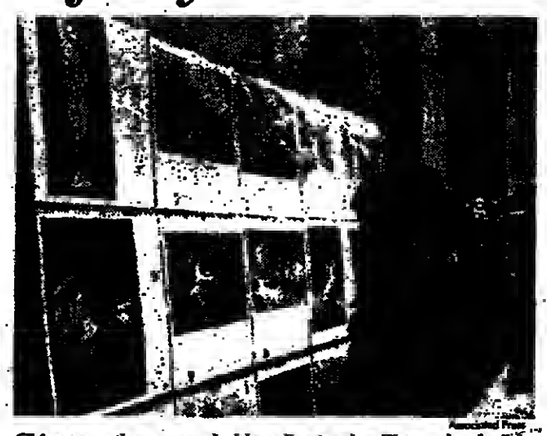
Urban youths accustomed to girl-boy joshing at coeducational high schools and colleges have been stunned by the change of attitudes when they move to the countryside. Many quickly have adopted the sexual divisions to the point of not talking to former classmates of the opposite sex, even when passing each other on a rural path.

No one has calculated how many young Chinese men and women go to their marriage beds not really knowing what they are supposed to do. The Chinese say that misinformation is rife. In some southern rural villages, girls reaching puberty are sent to chat with women who are older and experienced — meaning those with lots of children. The sessions often are obscured by a pervading reluctance to delve deeply into the subject of sex.

In a delicate way, the Communist Party has attempted to shine a little light into this dark corner. A health worker said that "the commune delivered a small book to married couples at their wedding ceremonies. It described how to raise their baby, all aspects of married life, also birth control, but it had no pictures. . . . It began with a quote from Chairman Mao on the significance of birth control, then discussed particular contraceptive methods and devices."

Despite the cultural restrictions, there are some unmarried lovers who seek to tempt fate. "Some people would wait and try to meet at night," said a young Chinese from Hunan; "others would find an excuse to take off from work in the fields during the day and perhaps meet among some trees or go back to the dormitory if there was no one there."

But for the vast majority, romance is curbed sharply by custom and by living conditions. In the tightly packed life of a Chinese village or housing development, young people cannot avoid rubbing elbows. Proximity and familiarity sometimes weaken romantic urges, an experience not unfamiliar to Western college students in coeducational dormitories.



Associated Press

Chinese gather around sidewalk stand selling calendars in Peking. The calendars feature reproductions of paintings, including at least one nude. They were sold out in a day.

Chinese parents often prefer to look outside their own village for suitable mates for their children because this extends the family's contacts and acts as a hedge against economic disaster. "If the crop fails, we can move in with Huailing's in-laws," a peasant said. That is the way people have preferred to do it for centuries but the custom violates the modern notion that young people should pick their own mates.

The gradual economic modernization of the countryside sometimes helps bring a compromise. Some young men say that they volunteer willingly to work on large dam or road projects that take people from several villages because it gives them an opportunity to meet women.

If a youngster passes the exam for the commune's senior middle school, he or she will meet other bright young people of the opposite sex from outside the home village. Jobs in a factory, making toothbrushes or tractor parts, lure eligible young men and women living several miles from each other.

Courtship remains a problem. Privacy does not exist in China, except for the most resourceful or fortunate citizens, because there just is not enough space.

In a nation without private automobiles, basement recreation rooms or drive-in movie theaters, it is difficult to find a place to do much more than talk about romance. The only reliable way that a young couple can find a measure of privacy in China is to take a long walk. At dusk, on the streets of many Chinese cities, one sees great numbers of young men and women walking. Sometimes they hold hands, although urban youths are bolder at this than those in the country.

In Shanghai, on steamy spring nights, couples carve out a little space on the broad crowded walkways of the Bund — the riverfront — by the deft use of umbrellas. A U.S. diplomat, fascinated by this practice, developed what he called the umbrella theory of Chinese love. As the umbrellas draw closer, so does the relationship. If a couple appears with a single umbrella and huddles behind it, their engagement is imminent.

On a bulletin board near Shanghai's People's Park, a former race track now suitable for romantic trysts, a printed sign gently counseled moderation. Love is a normal thing, it said, but young men and women should treat it with pure motives. People should not really talk about love during working hours. Too frequent dating might distract them from their work for the state.

New Fiction

The sign added a recommendation of late marriage, perhaps at 28 for men and 25 for women, and advised building a happy home life with no more than two children.

New fiction works are now mentioning such delicate matters as love and romance. But even with some new literary freedoms, love stories carry a sense of distance, of affection from afar. The central themes are still work and sacrifice, the need to pass an exam, plow a field, repair a truck, or catch a fish for the good of the people and the state.

Romantic scandals have fueled gossip in Chinese villages, particularly during the social dislocations and political lawlessness of the late 1960s and 1970s. Young female junior high school graduates were sent to the countryside during that period without sufficient food or farm work experience. They were painfully homesick and provided convenient targets for unscrupulous rural officials.

As the campaign to send such young people to the countryside began to disintegrate in the mid-1970s, stories appeared in unofficial wall posters and even in the official press about officials who gave extra food, easy jobs or permission to travel in return for sexual favors. "We are sure one or two women students in our brigade did something like that to get good factory job assignments and get away from work," said a Guandong student.

Rapid political changes and liberalization, like those that began

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Conduit for Investment

Pahlavi Influence Spread Across Economy of Iran

By Dan Morgan and Walter Pincus

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27 (WP) — The shah of Iran's family-controlled Pahlavi foundation owned a pencil company whose profits went to support the family mausoleum.

Mohammed Reza Pahlavi, the deposed shah, and his relatives also were involved in and personally profited from far bigger businesses as well — mining and meatpacking, steel and aluminum, textiles and automobiles.

From the frills of the Iranian economy to its most basic industries, the Pahlavis were deeply involved.

"No one would risk capital in Iran without having a member of the royal family involved," said an American who worked in Tehran for many years. "That was the first law of business there."

Nearly a year after the shah was overthrown, an exact accounting of the family's wealth and business interests at home and abroad is nowhere near completed.

Dominating Force

Hundreds of documents inspected in Tehran, as well as interviews with dozens of Americans and Iranians there and in the United States provide a picture of an Iranian commercial structure dominated by the people who wielded the power of government, decreed the laws and approved the great industrial projects: the Pahlavis.

The family or its foundations owned hotel resort and casinos on the Caspian Sea and received vast proceeds from the gambling there. They were, moreover, partners in major industrial ventures with such multinational partners as General Motors, John Deere, Fiat and Honda.

The shah's twin sister, Princess Ashraf, a woman so strong-willed that some said she was the only person the shah truly feared, had personal and allegedly lucrative control over a multimillion-dollar social services agency funded by the national lottery.

The shah's half-brother was able to purchse huge tracts of prime farming and timber land from the royal land office at a price described by his former aide as "very favorable." The prince then used the tracts on the Caspian to build up his fortune through cotton plantations and timber concessions.

Monopoly

When the Iranian government issued only one license to operate a duty-free warehouse in Ahwaz through which passed most of the drilling equipment for oil fields there, that license went to a company controlled by the shah's nephew. The same company then became local agent for foreign equipment suppliers.

The shah himself would approve the major industrial projects for his closest relatives, acting as a benefactor for their financial gain. "He was not personally avaricous," said one former senior official in Tehran. "Accumulating money was not his preoccupation."

According to this friendly view, the shah tolerated abuses by his relatives because his eyes were set on a larger vision: an economically advanced Iran modeled on the United States.

Other Americans are more critical of the family, including the shah. "They were as avaricious as Middle Eastern rug merchants, as venal as they come," said a U.S. businessman with first-hand knowledge of the Pahlavi practices, "not only in what they did hut in how they did it."

Major Issue

Today, the financial operations of the Pahlavis have emerged as a major issue between the Carter administration and the regime of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini.

The ayatollah and his officials have charged that the Pahlavis plundered the wealth of Iran in collusion with money-loving Americans.

A legal action filed in a Tehran court 10 days ago by the Khomeini regime accused the deposed shah and his family of stealing $600 million from the country. Ayatollah Khomeini repeatedly has linked return of the shah and his alleged riches to settlement of the dispute over the 50 Americans held hostage in Tehran.

U.S. officials strongly reject a linking of the two issues. Zbigniew Brzezinski, the U.S. national security affairs adviser, said earlier this month that even to discuss the shah's financial activities in the press might give hope to the Tehran militants.

Nonetheless, the role played by the Pahlavi family's financial maneuverings in the shah's downfall has important implications for U.S. foreign policy that go beyond Iran and the hostage question.

In Saudi Arabia, Egypt, the Philippines, Morocco, Indonesia and other developing countries, U.S. political, economic and strategic fortunes are linked to a handful of wealthy ruling families presiding over systems that resemble in some ways the one that formerly existed in Iran.

In these countries, U.S. banks and companies function within economies in which payoffs, extortion and bribery are an accepted way of life and the ruler's approval is required for business deals.

As was the case in Iran, these are also countries in which important U.S. security arrangements or access to vital raw materials could be upset by political upheavals similar to those that overthrew the shah.

The intricate system of commissions and bribes that existed under the shah's rule goes back centuries. A well paid, western-style civil service does not exist in Iran or in many countries emerging from traditional village cultures.

Even now, Iranians take for granted that low-paid officials, even at the Cabinet level, will supplement their incomes with gifts and commissions. That the royal family would grow wealthy through its influence was also accepted by many of the shah's subjects during the early part of his reign.

However, the enormous growth in Iran's oil revenues, starting in 1973, created possibilities for personal gain that the Iranians came to view as excessive. Ayatollah Khomeini's officials charged that the giant business deals after 1973 set the stage for giant corruption.

The officials have made available in Tehran documents that provide some insights into the personal wealth of the Pahlavis without fully tracing the funds the regime's court case alleges to be missing.

Funds to Jeweler

For example, records in the central bank show disbursements from government and non-government accounts to Swiss banks, and to a Manhattan jeweler. One series of documents from the Imperial land office, Amlak, requests Chase Manhattan Bank to send checks of $100,000 and more to a New York jeweler.

These letters illustrate a central problem in understanding the Pahlavi finances — determining the dividing line between the Pahlavi private fortune and government funds.

The crest on the letters to Chase Manhattan symbolizes the ministry of court, a government body. But Amlak also was considered the land division of the Pahlavi Foundation, a private, family organization controlled by the shah.

As sole ruler, the shah could draw funds directly from the government treasury. The budget during the 1970s contained an account for his personal use that ranged from $43 million one year to nearly $1 billion in another, according to three separate sources in Tehran.

Records Destroyed

Finding proof for some allegations of Ayatollah Khomeini's regime has been hampered by several factors.

Some records have been destroyed or removed, while many sources of information still have not been tapped by investigators.

Complicating the investigation is the royal family's use of secret partners or intermediaries to participate indirectly in businesses. Members of the shah's most intimate entourage had far reaching business connections of their own.

One of the most ambitious foundation and Pahlavi family investments was Tehran's Farazad housing complex, a luxury apartment and townhouse development costing several hundred million dollars. At its heart was the West Tehran Development Co., a foundation enterprise.

Iranians put millions of dollars down to purchase apartments in the project, built by joint venture concerns in which the foundation or individual Pahlavi family members served as partners of foreign contractors.

Representatives of the Khomeini government who now run the Pahlavi Foundation — renamed the Alahvi Foundation — are attempting to determine what happened to the money taken in by various Pahlavi family corporations involved in the project.

United Press International

Portugal's premier, Maria de Lurdes Pintassilgo, meets the press after resigning.

Portugal Expects a New Cabinet by End of Year

LISBON, Dec. 27 (AP) — Maria de Lurdes Pintassilgo formally resigned today as premier of Portugal, opening the way for a new center-right government to take over before the end of the year.

Miss Pintassilgo handed in her resignation to President Antonio Ramalho Eanes 149 days after he named her to the job and 25 days after Francisco Sa Carneiro's center-right coalition of Social Democrats, Center Democrats and monarchists won a majority in the National Assembly.

Mr. Sa Carneiro was due back from his Christmas holidays tomorrow and party aides said he was expected to select a Cabinet on New Year's Eve.

It will be Portuagl's 12th government since the 1974 revolution ended half a century of rightist dictatorship.

Opposition Stiffens in Baluchistan

New Regional Revolt Threatened in Iran

By Pranay B. Gupte

ZAHEDAN, Iran (NYT) — Suddenly, in a movement that was both theatrical and startling, Mohammed Mirza rose to his full six feet, raised his rifle above his turbaned head, and said: "Unless they get out of here fast, I promise you there will be more bloodshed. They have no business being here. This is the homeland of the Baluchis and they have suppressed us long enough."

Mr. Mirza was talking about the local representatives of the Iranian national government, men like Gov. Habib Ghariri, the hundreds of youthful revolutionary militiamen and the scores of administrators sent from many parts of the country to administer Baluchistan va Seistan, a remote southeastern province.

The Baluchis, in an area straddling the borders of Iran, Pakistan and Afghanistan, have a long history of opposition to central government. They contend that Iran has ignored their economic problems and played down their cultural aspirations.

But the Baluchi resentment of the central government has sharpened since the Iranian revolution and it culminated in the last week in gun battles in the streets. At least 12 men, including one revolutionary militiaman, have been killed and more than 80 persons have been injured.

Different explanations are offered here on why the unrest erupted last Thursday. A representative of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini said that foreigners and troublemakers had come into Baluchistan to agitate; Ayatollah Mohammed Kafami, the spiritual leader of Baluchistan's minority Seistanis, who number about 110,000 and are Shiites like most Iranians, said that American and Communist agents had been acting as agents provocateurs.

And Mowlavi Abdul-Aziz Mollazadeh, the leader of the 550,000 Baluchis, who are Sunnis, charged that revolutionary militiamen had teamed up with "vicious elements" among the Seistanis and started the shooting. The ethnic rivalry between the poor Baluchis and the somewhat richer and better-educated Seistanis is traditional.

"There seems to be an epidemic in the central government that whoever is standing for his own regional rights is an agitator or troublemaker or a foreigner," the Baluchi leader said at his mosque as he sat cross-legged on a thick Persian rug surrounded by a dozen turbaned, armed Baluchi tribesmen.

"Our feeling is that we want autonomy within Iran," Mr. Mowlavi Abdul-Aziz said. "We want outside officials to get out, and by that we mean first and foremost this terrible governor, Ghariri. We want all the Pasdarans [revolutionary militiamen] to get out, because they have been harassing us and molesting our women."

The 60-year-old Sunni leader continued: "If the central government does not deal with our situation realistically, there will be more clashes, many more clashes. You can be 100 percent sure of that."

Iran Aides Said to Back Freedom for 3 Hostages

(Continued from Page 1)

bishop of Algiers, said today on his return from Tehran, "I hope an act of clemency, of the broadest kind, will take place as soon as possible. My hopes are based on the benevolent attitude of the Iranian Foreign Ministry and also on the feeling of the Iranian people, since their attitude is so positive toward an act of clemency."

Cardinal Duval said that he and three American clergymen had seen 43 hostages during their Christmas Day visit to the U.S. Embassy. He added that he believed that six hostages he did not see were not interested in the Christmas services. A spokesman for the clergymen said that the students occupying the embassy claimed six of the hostages declined to attend the services.

Cardinal Duval was accompanied on his embassy visit by Monsignor Thomas Gumbleton, auxiliary bishop of the Roman Catholic archdiocese of Detroit; the Rev. William Sloane Coffin Jr. of the United Church of Christ, who is senior minister of New York's Riverside Church, and the Rev. William Howard Jr., a Baptist, who is president of the National Council of Churches.

The three clergymen stopped in London today on their way back to the United States. The clergymen said that they will not release the names of the 43 Americans they saw in Tehran before they have personally contacted the hostages' families.

The clergymen declined comment on the fact that the new number of 49 left a discrepancy of one with the State Department figures.

The empaneling of an international commission of inquiry into the alleged crimes of Mohammed Reza Pahlavi, the deposed shah, will lead to the release of the American hostages, Sean MacBride, a Nobel peace laureate, said in an interview published today in Paris.

Mr. MacBride, a former president of Amnesty International, recently returned from Tehran, where he held talks with members of the Revolutionary Council on establishing such a commission.

Mr. MacBride told the Paris daily Le Matin, "The Iranian government will release the hostages on condition they agree to testify before the commission of inquiry which will also have the power to obtain their freedom."

Mr. MacBride said that no progress in the hostage crisis and the international commission would be made before the Iranian presidential election next month.

Some of the American hostages in the occupied U.S. Embassy here still display open defiance of their Islamic student captors after more than seven weeks of imprisonment under armed guards, Mr. Howard, one of the American clergymen, said.

Mr. Howard said that he heard one of the prisoners matter in the direction of the student guard, "What do you guys know?" Another hostage, advised that he could not discuss political subjects, asked about which football teams are playing in the Rose Bowl this year and added sarcastically, "Or is that too political for you?"

Militants Reject Agee Plan

HAMBURG, Dec. 27 (UPI) — Former CIA agent Philip Agee said today that he had proposed to the militants that they release the captives in exchange for complete CIA files on operations in Iran but that the militants had rejected the proposal.

He said that he made the proposal earlier this week and had offered to help to identify agents and operations once the hostages were released.

Mr. Agee also said that he is determined to overturn the revocation of his U.S. passport and said that he would fight the action in U.S. courts and in administrative hearings in West Germany. The State Department revoked his passport Sunday on grounds of national security.

Mr. Agee, 45, caused a controversy in the United States in 1974 with the publication of his book "Inside the Company — A CIA Diary" in which he identified agents by name and gave detailed descriptions of intelligence operations.

Mortar Attack Reported

TEHRAN, Dec. 27 (UPI) — The Pars news agency said that Iraqi forces shelled the border town of Tang-e Hovan for 30 minntes.

Sex in China: Hushed Issue

(Continued from Page 1)

last year, have stimulated a few sexual experiments in Chinese cities and corresponding gasps of horror from the press.

A Shanghai radio broadcast early this year complained that "in the streets some people openly sell indecent photographs and some young men who have dyed their hair blond and set in permanent waves are flirting and walking in an effeminate manner. . . Some photo studios display pictures of bare-breasted women to attract customers."

But that is city life, and if there is any sign that China's ancient peasant reticence about sex has softened significantly lately it is not readily apparent.

"There is the concern about the future, and a firm commitment to the traditional conservative Chinese view toward sex," said Mr. Lu, the young man who himself avoided examining the subject until he left China for Hong Kong at 24. "Young people are just very reluctant even to talk about such matters."

An official directive, summing up the problem, advised young men that sensual thoughts might best be handled with a cold bath.

713 Die on U.S. Roads

CHICAGO, Dec. 27 (AP) — Traffic accidents during the four-day Christmas weekend killed a record 713 persons in the United States, the National Safety Council said yesterday.

China Reported To Arrest Ring Of Prostitutes

PEKING, Dec. 27 (UPI) — China's first-known prostitute ring has been rounded up and accused of disgracing the nation by dealing with foreigners in Peking's Peace Cafe, the Peking Daily said today. Police arrested 16 prostitutes and their agents, the newspaper said.

The Cafe is known as the one place where Chinese and foreigners can sit together and eat ice cream and snacks and drink beer and coffee. Foreign journalists recently have written about it.

"This gang of male and female hooligans who corrupted the reputation of China since September of this year, dressed seductively, have been hanging out in the Peace cafe doing mischief," the newspaper said. "The broad masses of people demanded they be punished to maintain the state dignity."

It said that two men "seduced female hooligans into hanging around with foreigners, making profit out of it, thus creating a very bad effect on the fame of our country. Hard-faced youths, coats slung over their shoulders and cigarettes dangling from their mouths, use the cafe for arranging dates for their rouged and lipsticked girl friends with foreign students and diplomats from Third World countries."

Restaurant Laurent.
41, avenue Gabriel, Paris
New year's eve gala dinner
Monday, December 31, 1979
Laurent's band
and especially flown in from Finland
THE RUSSIAN SINGER VICTOR KLIMENKO
and his group
MENU
Le caviar d'Iran, accompagné d'un choix de Vodka /
Le consommé à l'essence de faisan aux quenelles et cerfeuil /
Le homard frais au Champagne / La mignonnette de Bêhague au Porto,
truffe entière dans son feuilletage / Le granité au thé de Chine /
La caille farcie au foie gras, salade de saison au vinaigre de Xérès /
Les mousses exotiques au coulis de framboises /
Le café, accompagné de mignardises
Champagne Perrier Jouët brut 1975 (1 bottle for 2 persons)
RESERVATIONS: 225.00.39 or 359.14.49/50
Black tie

HARRY'S N.Y. BAR ®
Est. 1911
5 rue Daunou, PARIS
Just tell the taxi driver
"sank roo doe noo"
or
Falkenturm-Str. 9, Munich.

Shift Toward Moscow Alleged

Suarez, Socialists Isolating Spain's Communist Party

By James M. Markham

MADRID, Dec. 27 (NYT) — The Spanish Communist Party, led by Santiago Carrillo, who once grabbed headlines with his barbed attacks on the Soviet Union, has fallen on hard times. Mr. Carrillo is no longer a frequent and privileged visitor to the palatial offices of Premier Adolfo Suarez. And the Socialists have been accusing the standard-bearer of independent-minded "Eurocommunism" of being on the take from Moscow.

"It is a danger to democracy to isolate the Communist Party," Mr. Carrillo has warned on several occasions. But Mr. Suarez has ignored the Communists' warnings and, in a major shift, has turned to the Socialists for support on several issues, most notably a "workers' statute" that guarantees union rights but also makes it slightly easier for companies to fire employees.

A prolonged and heated debate in the Cortes (parliament) over the statute opened rifts between the small Communist Party and the Socialists, who are the second-biggest party after Mr. Suarez's center-right grouping. In a passionate speech, Felipe Gonzalez, 37, the Socialist leader, implied that Mr. Carrillo and his comrades were sliding toward the "pure Stalinism" that surfaced four years ago in Portugal when the Communists there made their grab for power.

Earlier, in West Berlin, Mr. Gonzalez turned back allegations that his party was receiving money from West Germany by saying of the Spanish Communists: "We are absolutely sure that they are receiving aid from the countries of the east, plentiful aid." He suggested that Eastern European funds were helping to finance Mr. Carrillo's daily newspaper, Mundo Obrero.

Privately, Socialists here assert that the Spanish Communists are again receiving money from Moscow.

Whatever the truth of these charges, Mundo Obrero's editor rejected them, saying "we are poor, honorable and independent."

Mr. Carrillo is no longer lashing out against the failings of Soviet socialism, and his newspaper has passed up many opportunities to comment on human rights violations in Eastern Europe. Two years ago, when Mr. Carrillo was establishing his democratic credentials to a skeptical Spain, he was a conspicuous defender of Czech and Soviet dissidents.

By contrast, yesterday's issue of Mundo Obrero shows Mr. Carrillo talking with Yvegni Tiazhelnikov, a member of the Soviet Communist Party Central Committee and the leader of a delegation that has been visiting the Spanish party. "We have seen that the Spanish Communists are in the front line of the strugglers for the renovation of the country," remarked Mr. Tiazhelnikov, who attacked the NATO decision to go ahead with the installation of a new generation of missiles in Western Europe.

Without much fanfare, the Spanish Communists have condemned the NATO decision "to station North American missiles in Europe," adding that "any decision to maintain the military equilibrium in Europe should be taken on the basis of reducing, and not augmenting, the number of arms as is now the case in both blocs."

The reference to "both blocs" was, in the sarcastic opinion of one Western diplomat, "balm to Carrillo's bad Eurocommunist conscience."

Mr. Carrillo, who will be 65 next month, attracted more attention by charging — at a time when the Soviet foreign minister, Andrei Gromyko, was in Madrid — that the CIA was "certainly" behind the Basque terrorist organization ETA. He later embarrassed his party by losing his composure in a televised debate on Marxism. "The guy seemed to be under pressure," said another Western diplomat. "I was wondering if he was beginning to crack."

The Communists' dilemma is that they remain a small political force — with 23 deputies in the 350-member lower house — and are now being challenged by the Socialists in their stronghold, organized labor. By striking a deal with the Suarez government on the workers' statute, the Socialists and their labor arm, the General Workers Union, are widely expected to be returned buildings and other assets seized by the Franco regime at the conclusion of the civil war in 1939. This will strengthen their weak organizational network.

The Socialist union has also reached a unilateral labor agreement with Spain's main employers' association, which recognized the role of unions in negotiating procedures. The Communists' big labor union, the Workers Commissions, prefers that negotiations be conducted at the individual plant committees, which the Communists are masters at controlling.

The split between the two main leftist parties has cheered Mr. Suarez and his partisans, who clearly hope that it will lead to a collapse of a pact in the nation's municipalities that has given the Socialists control of most major city governments in Spain.

Santiago Carrillo

50-50 Take Reported

Italy Terrorist Said to Te Of Organized Crime Lin

MILAN, Dec. 27 (AP) — A convicted leftist terrorist reportedly has claimed that Italian urban guerrillas have links with crime organizations as well as with Palestinian and West German terrorists.

Investigators said that they were checking the claims of the statement of Carlo Fioroni, which was given to some magistrates and appeared in the Italian press today.

Fioroni reportedly claimed that cooperation between terrorist groups and organized crime began in the early 1970s on the basis of 50-50 sharing of profits from kidnappings, holdups and other crimes "to finance activities of the armed groups."

He was said to have made a detailed account on how Italian terrorists groups, such as the Red Brigades and the Front Line, started their operations. Italian terrorists, according to the statement, trained at Palestinian bases and set up bases in France and Switzerland, and "pursued connections with West German armed groups."

The memorandum reported cludes details of meetings be Renato Curcio, the founder Red Brigades, whose convictio year on charges of formin armed band and taking part litical kidnappings was reaff Dec. 8 by an appeals court, an tonio Negri, a university pro in Padua who was arrested this year in connection with th napping and assassination o mer Premier Aldo Moro.

A judge, who declined to be ed by name, said that Fioroni' ported claims "could be as i ant, in the fight against ter as was Joe Valachi's testi against organized crime in the ed States. In 1963, Valachi, fessed member of the Mafia United States, disclosed the workings of the organizatio Senate investigating subcom in televised hearings.

Fioroni, 36, was sentenced years imprisonment for his the kidnapping and murder wealthy Milan engineer.

Gold Price Sets Record; New York Close Is $515

(Continued from Page 1)

dollars from oil revenues, Middle Eastern countries could disrupt the relatively small gold market. But bankers and Middle Eastern investment advisers contend that the governments there have not been entering the gold market. Instead, they say that the influx of Middle Eastern money has come from wealthy individuals who have bought gold for many of the same reasons that people from other countries have.

"They see an international financial crisis that has not been improving. Currencies are depreciati flation is all over the globe. while, political problems are cendoing," said David Samba heads the Kuwait-based Group, an investment advisor whose clients include the ru Sharja (one of the United Emirates), Kuwait's ruling and several Saudi Arabian naires.

The U.S.-Iranian crisis into the gold market many who previously had been re to buy the metal. "Oil-pro countries have always about diversification of the eign-exchange holdings, but be ly they were not very gold-min said Fritz Heutzner, a manag Dresdner Bank, the West G bank that is said to be a major er for the Arabs: "We woul have seen such highs in the m if we had not had the Iranian tion," he said.

Before Crisis

Indeed, before the takeover U.S. Embassy in Tehran, price had moved between $3 $400 an ounce for two That plateau had been reach U.S. enthusiasm for gold h ried prices to slightly mo $400 in early October. Th chairman of the Federal Paul Volcker, moved indir curb U.S. speculation by tig credit, and trading on U. markets slowed market appeared that the gold boo be dying down.

But it was revived by the Iran and the U.S. freeze on funds. Mr. Sambar said that Eastern investors began to whether it was not wiser tangible wealth like gold than assets such as cu which can be seized.

Mr. Sambar currently ad clients to keep 10 percent cent of their assets in gold; he suggested 5 percent. Yousef Al, the deputy gene ager of Kuwait's Alahli B vises customers to put 20 p their assets in gold. He sa year ago few people would money into gold.

Since the 1973 oil emb surge in oil prices has creat Middle East a new class naires looking for places dollars. This search ironi been complicated by the tional inflation that h caused in part by increas prices. Arab investors prices rising dramatically, cos Namuj, who heads Middle East Research, ment firm in New York. they can see the same with

Market Psycholog

Many U.S. gold traders ried that persistent Ara might keep prices from fa Arab advisers believe fears are likely to be u "Market psychology is important to Middle East just as it is to American pean fanciers of the me Hikmat Nuwayhid, a Kuw er.

"The price of gold is ma litical events," said Hube nagel, executive vice pre the Swiss Bank Corp. in N If the U.S. hostages were Tehran, the price of go drop by at least $10, he pr

In the longer term, man perts remain bullish de metal's sharp price rise. "I going to $600," said Vin way, the chief metals spe Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Smith Inc. in New Yor don't know when."

U.S. Seeks Votes at UN

(Continued from Page 1)

pean allies for a trade and credit squeeze on Iran, contend that a loosely worded resolution allowing most other countries to pick and choose what sanctions they would apply would be sufficient.

Those taking a soft line reportedly have argued too that a more generalized resolution would have a greater chance of averting a Soviet veto and of winning the necessary additional votes from the undecided council members.

The United States is believed to bo trying very hard to enlist China, which reportedly has promised not to veto a resolution but which has not committed itself to a yes vote, and the three African members: Gabon, Nigeria and Zambia.

The membership changes on Jan. 1 will bring into the council only one country, the Philippines, considered likely to support the United States. But, the sources said, that is likely to be offset by Gabon's replacement by Niger, which is regarded as more difficult to persuade, and by the fact that the seat now held by Bolivia will be vacant because of the Latin American bloc's inability to decide whether it should be taken by Cuba or Colombia.

Equatorial Guinea To Get UN Food Aid

ROME, Dec. 27 (AP) — The UN World Food Program is sending $526,000 in emergency food aid to Equatorial Guinea to help feed 20,000 persons who had taken refuge in neighboring countries.

A spokesman said that in the last 10 years more than 100,000 persons had taken asylum in other countries and that, after an amnesty declared by the present government, at least 20,000 of them were expected to return to Equatorial Guinea during the next few months.

Kabul Reports Coup, Overthrow of Amin

(Continued from Page 1)

ghanistan. It said that a large-scale Soviet airlift of military equipment to Kabul was carried out yesterday and the day before.

State Department spokesman Hodding Carter 3d said there were indications of an additional five divisions of Soviet troops in areas along the Afghan border. He said it appeared that the Russians are "crossing a new threshold in the military deployments into Afghanistan." He called on the international community to "condemn such blatant military interference into the internal affairs of an independent sovereign state."

Sources in Afghanistan said that the Soviet reinforcements were to be part of the largest government offensive so far against Moslem rebels. A report received in New Delhi quoted an Afghan Army officer as saying that the government planned an attack, possibly as early as this weekend, in the strategic province of Badakhshan in northeastern Afghanistan, which was overrun by the rebels two weeks ago.

Observers in New Delhi speculated that the coup was masterminded by Moscow. They said it appeared that the Russians kept Mr. Karmal and other Parcham exiles hidden away in Eastern European capitals for eventual replacement of Mr. Amin.

Mr. Amin took over from Mr. Taraki last September after a shootout in the formal royal palace, at a time when the Russians were believed to have forged an agreement with Mr. Taraki to ease up on reform measures in an effort to make the regime more popular. There were reports that Mr. Taraki was fatally wounded in the gunfight. Mr. Amin later said he died of natural causes.

Observers in New Delhi believe that Mr. Amin struck first, catching the Russians by surprise, at a time when Moscow planned to replace Mr. Taraki with Mr. Karmal. In this view, Moscow has now evened the score by overthrowing Mr. Amin.

ter 3 Mile Island Setback

uclear Industries Step Up ublic Relations Programs

By David Burnham

SHINGTON, Dec. 27 (NYT) ilities, reactor manufacturers ngineering companies commit- expanding the use of nuclear / following the accident at the Mile Island power plant have l an ambitious information am aimed at convincing cans of the comparative safe- uclear power.

program has included all the efforts — billboards, newspa- nd magazine advertisements dio commercials — and has ed a roving "truth squad" to ge the anti-nuclear state- of Jane Fonda, the actress litical activist.

re unusual effort was under- ast summer when the indus- utral public relations coordi- group, the Committee on Awareness, prepared and ted a detailed manual de- to show utilities and other tions in the nuclear industry generate citizen groups ctivities will create "a pro- nvironment."

Effective Spokespeople'

"The energy industry is discover- that citizens with pro-energy essages are often more effective okespeople," the manual ex- ained. "Industry's return on a all investment of supporting citi- activities can be extremely gh."

Although the introduction to the izen action manual referred only general energy projects, the spe- ic examples dealt almost exclu- ely with building support for the nstruction of nuclear reactors.

"It is often necessary for the cor- rate participant to initiate, imple- ent and help sustain citizen action hile allowing the groups to devel- their own identity," the manual ntinued. "The corporate partici- nt should help provide the hu- or, ideas, linkages, resources and sympathetic shoulder. Done with re, a touch of empathy, and a cre- ive flair, corporate participation n help a citizen group multiply d influence decision-makers all oking towards a better environ- nt for future energy develop- nt."

Model Group

The manual described as a useful odel a group called New Hamp- re Voice of Energy, which was med to counter demonstrations those opposed to the construc- n of the reactor at Seabrook, H.

Spokesmen for the nuclear indus- said the information programs were designed to supplement the industry's technical responses to the accident at the Three Mile Island plant, near Harrisburg, Pa., last March 28.

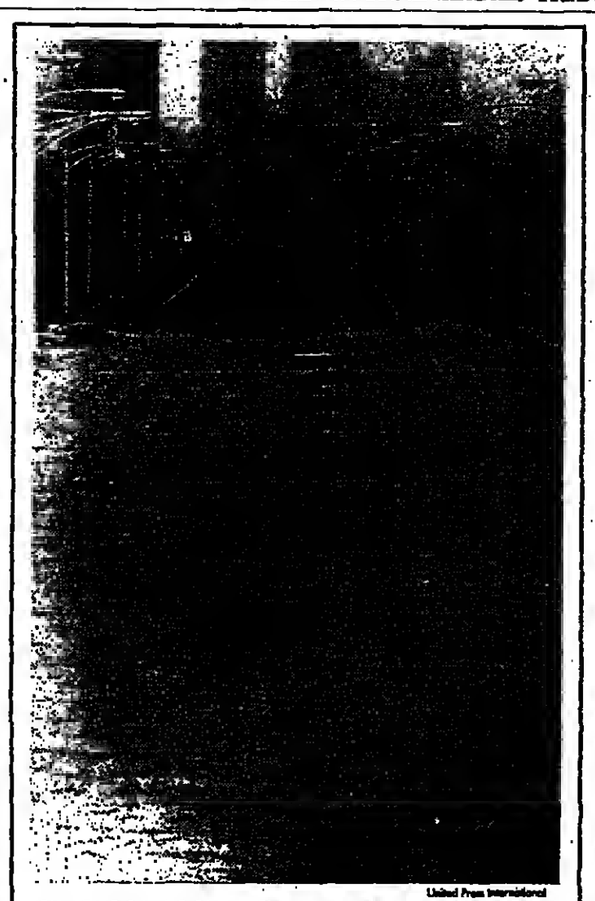
Since then, the industry has formed the Nuclear Safety Analysis Center and is now creating the Institute for Nuclear Power Operations. Both are intended to improve the design and operating procedures of reactors and the performance of those who run them.

Because many of the broad pro-nuclear information programs are financed by hundreds of individual utilities and corporations around the United States, and because most of the industry's trade and lobbying organizations are engaged in activities other than information programs, the total cost of these efforts is impossible to estimate, although it certainly amounts to many million of dollars a year. Among the efforts:

- The Edison Electric Institute, the national trade association of the utility industry, conducts economic, technical and lobbying activities in addition to its information and advertising programs. Its overall budget this year was $14.6 million.
- The Atomic Industrial Forum, a trade association of utilities, reactor manufacturers and architect-engineers who operate, design and build reactors, also has a broad technical and lobbying operation in addition to its public relations programs. Its 1979 budget was $3.2 million, of which $1.6 million reportedly was set aside for public information programs.
- The Committee for Energy Awareness, formed immediately after the Three Mile Island accident to provide a focused industry response to what was acknowledged as a major setback to nuclear energy, spent $1.6 million in the last nine months of this year.

Many of the affected industries have also started their own energy information progams. Although only a small portion of these programs appear to be directly related to promoting nuclear power, the annual reports submitted to the Federal Energy Regulation Commission by the nation's 211 privately owned utilities provide an indication of the overall effort.

In reports filed in March, the latest reports available, the nation's 10 largest utilities reported spending $419.4 million in 1978 for their information and instructional programs. Civic, political and related expenses were $1.3 million. Charitable donations came to $8.5 million.



United Press International

CHICAGO FLOOD — Three cars are trapped in a flood on South Shore Drive in Chicago after heavy rains and 50-mph winds off Lake Michigan. The water was 4 feet deep in some areas. Mile-long stretch of roadway was closed.

20% Reduction Considered

U.S. to Cut Salvador Staff As Leftist Violence Grows

By Graham Hovey

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27 (NYT) — The United States has decided to reduce its embassy staff and other official missions in El Salvador because of violence and threats by leftist revolutionary groups, administration officials said yesterday.

The officials were reluctant, however, to discuss the projected withdrawals for fear of giving an impression of a lack of confidence in the new Salvadoran government, to which the administration has pledged its strong support.

Even before the coup of Oct. 15, in which the Salvadoran armed forces replaced the government of Gen. Carlos Humberto Romero with a five-member civilian-military junta, the United States had been reducing its official representation.

Earlier this year, 232 persons for all U.S. agencies were authorized but, the officials said, only about 190 of those positions were filled.

They said that by mid-December, the overall number of U.S. officials and staff had been cut to 147, including State Department and foreign service personnel and Peace Corps volunteers or staff members. The officials pot the oumber of dependents at about 75.

They said that the number still to be withdrawn had yet to be determined. One official said, however, that a cut of about 20 percent had been considered and another said that it was hoped to reduce the number of dependents to about 30.

All the officials emphasized that the withdrawals were being made for security reasons and did not imply any lack of confidence in the junta, which has three civilian and two military members, or the Cabinet, in which only the defense minister is from the armed forces.

U.S. Woman Was Held

Three leftist revolutionary organizations cootinue their opposition to the government despite its promises to end the repressive policies of Gen. Romero and hold free elections. A crowd of about 300 leftists attacked the U.S. Embassy on Oct. 30 for 45 minutes but was repelled by Salvadoran troops.

A Peace Corps social worker, Deborah Loff, 25, was held hostage with 12 Salvadorans for 10 days earlier this month in a San Salvador market by leftist guerrillas.

South Africa's ambassador, Archibald Dunn, was kidnapped by an organizatioo called the People's Liberation Front as he left his embassy Nov. 28 and is still being held.

Officials said the leftist organizations had stepped up their threats to the U.S. Embassy and personnel in recent weeks, prompting the decision to further reduce number of personnel in El Salvador.

The administration has asked Congress to authorize a total of $11.2 million in various kinds of assistance to El Salvador for the 1980 fiscal year that began Oct. 1. In addition, the administration is revising other programs to provide another $5 million to El Salvador, primarily for budget and balance-of-payments support.

rowing Cuban Presence rks Nicaragua Neighbors

ANAMA CITY, Dec. 27 (UPI) The presence of more than 2,200 bans in Nicaragua has caused a jor rift between the leftist San- nistas and three of their Central erican neighbors.

Nicaraguan leaders paid visits to countries this month in an at- mpt to repair relations, according sources in Managua and Pana- a.

One source said Costa Rica, onduras and even Panama, which ruled by a pro-Cuban govern- nt, all were angry about the Cu- ns in Nicaragua — but for differ- t reasons.

Sandinista officials have con- med the arrival of 1,200 Cuban achers in the last three months to p launch a campaign to reduce e country's 70-percent illiteracy te.

Cuba also sent 1,200 doctors, rses and medical technicians to p rebuild a public health system attered by 18 months of warfare ainst former President Anastasio moza.

Sources in Nicaragua also con- med the presence of Cuban tech- cians in Nicaraguan television tions and at the Managua air- rt, used jointly by commercial liners and Sandinista military nes.

Although there have been no con- med reports of Cuban military visers in Nicaragua, neighboring onduras complained that some uban "teachers" had been spotted with submachine guns and wearing uniforms.

Nicaragua and Honduras, which is ruled by a rightist military junta, have had several clashes in recent months along their common border. At least one Nicaraguan soldier was killed.

Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto visited Honduras on Dec. 11 to try to smooth relations.

The sources said the hottest dispute was between Nicaragua and Panama, which gave major military aid to the Sandinistas during the civil war. Panama last month pulled all 200 of its advisers out of Nicaragua to show displeasure over the scanty publicity the Sandinistas gave their efforts, the sources said.

Several embassies in Managua are known to have complained that every Cuban aid package is given front-page treatment in the government press while their own countries' sizable contributions are buried.

Two weeks ago Panama let it be known that Nicaraguan Interior Minister Tomas Borge, due to visit Panama that week, should cancel his trip because Panamanian officials would be "too busy" to receive him.

Mr. Borge finally made the trip and, in an apparent conciliatory gesture, asked Panama to send back to Nicaragua some 30 advisers who had been training the Sandinista police.

U.S. Woman, 18, Freed by Turkey, To Leave Today

ISTANBUL, Dec. 27 (UPI) — Loretta Dooley, an 18-year-old Californian imprisoned here for five months, completed the paperwork today in preparation for her flight tomorrow to the United States.

Miss Dooley had been scheduled to fly to New York today on her way home to Tracy, Calif., but her departure was delayed for one day, apparently because paperwork on her release had to be completed.

Miss Dooley's lawyer said she was at a Turkish police station today filling out forms. The U.S. Consulate said she would leave tomorrow.

Arrested Aug. 1 on charges of smuggling hashish, she was freed on $1,500 bail Tuesday by a Turkish court. The court scheduled another hearing on her case for Feb. 5, but did not bar her from leaving Turkey. Her attorney said she had permission to leave.

Miss Dooley was kept under wraps after she left Sagmalcilcar Prison yesterday, where she was held under conditions described as crowded and filthy. She spent last night in a hotel.

Obscure Letter Bolsters Theory On Origin of Monroe Doctrine

WILLIAMSBURG, Va., Dec. 27 (AP) — A professor at the College William and Mary says that a ng-overlooked letter in the ar- ives of the college apparently but- esses historians who believe that e Monroe Doctrine was intended play Russia and Britain against ch other.

Dr. Edward Crapol says his re- arch into the 1823 declaration has d to an obscure letter, dated Sept. , 1831, from John Quincy Adams, cretary of state under President mes Monroe, to Richard Rush, e U.S. representative to England.

Adams, who is generally ac- owledged as the chief architect of e declaration, wrote the letter less han eight years after promulgation f the doctrine, which stated that he Americas were closed to further uropean colonization.

The most important aspect of of he Adams letter for historians is he pattern of diplomatic maneuver- ng it reveals, Prof. Crapol said. The declaration itself was first nade in a secret communicatioo rom me to Baron Tuyll, the Rus- ian minister," Adams wrote. "I roposed to Mr. Monroe that it should be made, and after some esitation and deliberate reflection. e agreed to it."

Adams acknowledged Rush's diplomatic role by commenting that "your secret conferences with Mr. [George] Canning [the British foreign secretary] and mine with Baron Tuyll both concurred in leading to it."

Because the docurine was directed at both Russia and Britain, Prof. Crapol said, "it was intended to dissuade Russia from its 'pretensions' on the oorthwest coast of North America." Adams thought that Czar Alexander I of Russia would accept the principle because he would see it as operating primarily against Britain, the professor said.

"The declaration was aimed at Great Britain, the one nation above all that needed to be contained to assure Adams' ambitions for American territorial and commercial expansion in the Western Hemisphere," Prof. Crapol said.

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Pol Pot Replaced, But Keeps Army Role

Leadership Shake-Up Confirmed by Khmer Rouge

From Agency Dispatches

BANGKOK, Dec. 27 — The Khmer Rouge radio today officially announced the leadership shake-up that pots President Khieu Samphan at the head of the Cambodian guerrilla government, whose sole aim, according to a Cambodian official in Peking, is resistance to Vietnam — not ideology or building socialism.

The broadcast, believed to have been transmitted from southern China, said that Pol Pot had been replaced as leader because of the need for a united front with various Cambodian factions against the Vietnamese.

It was also announced that Pol Pot would retain his positioo as head of the guerrilla army fighting the Vietnamese forces, which invaded Cambodia a year ago and replaced the Pol Pot government by one headed by Heng Samrin.

The radio said that Khieu Samphan, 48, who retained his title as president and chief of state of Democratic Kampuchea, also was elected provisional chairman of the "Patriotic and Democratic Front of the Great National Union of Cambodia." He will be assisted by two deputy premiers — Ieng Sary and Son Sen.

Posts Temporary

The appointments were temporary until elections can be held under UN supervision, the broadcast said.

The broadcast, which was monitored here, confirmed Thai military intelligence reports that circulated in Bangkok last week, but quashed rumors that Pol Pot had been executed after he was driven from power.

Western diplomats interpreted the changes as a bid by the Khmer Rouge to improve its international image in the face of strong Soviet and Vietnamese pressure on the United Nations to withdraw its recognition of the Khmer Rouge government.

Appeal to West

Meanwhile, the Khmer Rouge government's ambassador to China, Pich Cheang, openly appealed to the United States and other capitalist countries for support in the struggle against Vietnam.

Adding that Cambodians of all political beliefs are welcome in the government at all levels, Pich Cheang said today in Peking that if Vietnam was left unchecked, other Indochinese countries would become targets of Vietnamese agression.

He charged that Vietnam's expansionist policy is supported by the Soviet Union, with the aim of putting the Russians in control of the Macassar Strait, which separates the China Sea from the Indian Ocean.

AP

Pol Pot

AP

Khieu Samphan

"Peace and justice loving countries have a common interest with countries in this region," the ambassador said. "All of them have a role to play including the United States."

He said his government had sent a telegram in August to Prince Norodom Sihanouk, Cambodia's head of state until 1969, offering him the job of president of the "Patriotic and Democratic Front of Great National Unioo of Cambodia."

Prince Sihanouk, who has publicly said he will never join the Khmer Rouge front, has not responded to the offer, Pich Cheang said. He is in France trying to organize a separate anti-Vietnamese Cambodian front with Western support.

Pich Cheang said he had sought a meeting with Prince Sihanouk, who lives most of the time in the Chinese capital, but had oever received a reply.

The Cabinet changes were decided at a Dec. 15-17 meeting of 167 Khmer Rouge National Assembly, government and army leaders in the guerrilla-controlled mountains of southwestern Cambodia.

Radio Phnom Penh, voice of the Heng Samrin government, condemned the announced changes as "an open farce which offers the same personages of an old play with a slight modificotion in the assignment of roles."

The Phnom Penh broadcast said Pol Pot, "under the cloak of a reshuffled Cabinet," hopes to gain time "to consolidate a destroyed army and deceive public opinion."

Refugees Killed

BANGKOK, Dec. 27 (AP) — Seven Cambodian refugees were killed and 21 wounded by an artillery barrage that landed just inside Thailand from Cambodia, the Thai Supreme Command said today.

The spokesman did not say who was believed to have been responsible for the shelling on a northern section of the border last Friday. Artillery and mortar fire from inside Cambodia falls on Thai soil periodically, and is usually attributed to Vietnamese troops fighting against the Khmer Rouge forces.

Firms of Israel, Egypt Sign Pact For News Trade

JERUSALEM, Dec. 27 (WP) — The first direct trade contract between Egyptian and Israeli firms has been signed by news distributors from both countries, and in less than three weeks bundles of newspapers and magazines will be trucked in both directions across the Sinai Peninsula and the Suez Canal on a daily basis.

The signing comes as Israel is preparing to complete its interim withdrawal from approximately half the Sinai oo Jan. 26 and the process of normalization of relations between Egypt and Israel, after 31 years of hostility and war, begins to accelerate.

As a result of the agreement, Israeli publications in Hebrew, Arabic and English will be sold in all major Egyptian cities, and Egyptian newspapers and magazines will be sold throughout Israel and in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip.

Meanwhile, government officials said an Israeli technical team will go to Cairo oext week to look at potential sites for the Israeli Embassy. The following week, an Egyptian team will visit Tel Aviv for the same purpose. On Jan. 26, legations will be established in both countries, and a month later ambassadors will be exchanged.

For Parliament Seat

Gandhi the Issue in New Delhi Campaign

By Michael T. Kaufman

NEW DELHI, Dec. 27 (NYT) — The closest thing India's election campaign has to a high-level debate on ideas and issues is in a constituency of this capital city, where more than 80 percent of the voters are able to read. Two men of national prominence are battling it out.

The district has the highest per capita income in India. Many of its voters are government employees, most of them clerks or messengers. Almost all come from somewhere else and many have cosmopolitan values. Ties of region and caste have been weakened.

Their sophistication shows as they listen with little show of emotion at lunch-period rallies that erupt at busy intersections. And yet even this race, like the other 527 parliamentary contests, boils down to what a book dealer described as "a fight between Mrs. Gandhi's man and Mrs. Gandhi's foe."

The Gandhi man here is C.M. Stephen, who became the leader of the Congress Party after Mrs. Gandhi lost the 1977 election. The anti-Gandhi man is Atal Bihari Vajpayee, who was foreign minister in the Janata Party government that drove Mrs. Gandhi from power. Their contest is believed to be close.

Liberty, Prosperity

Both men present the basic positions of their parties. But in deference to their relatively sophisticated voters, their expositions are several notches above the usual code words. Many opponents of Mrs. Gandhi's party merely raise the specter of "authoritarianism," but Mr. Vajpayee has said, "The issue is whether individual liberty and economic prosperity can go together." While other candidates in Mrs. Gandhi's party say that Janata brought "declining law and order and rising prices," Mr. Stephen talks of "inherent contradictions" in the Janata coalition that prevented effective government.

Mr. Vajpayee, a 53-year-old law graduate and political scientist, is the incumbent. This is hardly an advantage, since the fickle voters of the capital have turned out a succession of one-term members of Parliament.

In campaign appearances, he emphasizes economic issues, pointing out gains in salary and benefits won by civil servants under the Janata administration. He cites statistics showing that once Janata took over, prices dropped, food production increased and foreign-exchange reserves doubled. He describes as malicious propaganda the assertions by Mrs. Gandhi and her allies that the economy collapsed after she lost office.

Mr. Stephen, a 61-year-old former labor leader, has a disadvantage since he is from Kerala and is not fluent in Hindi, the official language of India and the street language of Delhi. At his rallies an interpreter translates his English.

Calls Issue Dead

The large, dark Gandhi loyalist dismisses the notion that the former prime minister's declaration of emergency rule remains an issue with the public. He says that because the constitution has been changed, there is no longer any provision for emergency powers and the issue was dead. Instead, he insists, it is the Janata Party that is on trial and must defend itself before the electorate.

In his speeches, he blurs the distinction between Janata and the subsequent government of Prime Minister Charan Singh, whose defection from Janata cost the party its majority and led to the parliamentary crisis last summer that resulted in the call for now elections. "Charan Singh was a member of the Janata government, he was home minister, and the policies of Janata are responsible for the shape of the country," Mr. Stephen said.

Mr. Vajpayee, on the other hand, has been seeking to distinguish between his party and the Lok Dal Party that Mr. Singh formed after his defection last summer.

It seemed unusual for Mrs. Gandhi's Congress Party to designate Mr. Stephen to run against such a tough opponent as Mr. Vajpayee in a constituency where he does not speak the language. The press has speculated that the decision was made by Mrs. Gandhi's son Sanjay to punish Mr. Stephen for advising him to wait for his mother to return to power before seeking election to Parliament. Mr. Stephen denies this. "Delhi is the center," he said "I asked to contest here."

An issue not being raised in this crowded country is birth control. It disappeared as a political subject when word spread that during the emergency overzealous workers forcibly sterilized village men. Since then, family planning has scarcely been mentioned in public.

India Arrests 45 In Tribal Riots

NEW DELHI, Dec. 27 (AP) — At least 45 persons, including three state legislators, have been arrested for their alleged role in the tribal rioting that has killed at least 15 persons in the state of Meghalaya, the United News of India reported today.

The legislators, B.K. Roy and Bhaskar Choudhury — who belong to parties in the ruling coalition — and Martin Narayao Majaw, were held under preventive detention laws announced yesterday by the state government, according to the report.

Under the laws, the government can arrest any person and detain him for six months without trial.

French Nuclear Plant

PARIS, Dec. 27 — (AP-DJ) — The French power utility Electricite de France has received authorization to build a nuclear power station, at Flamanville, in northern France, according to an insertion in the Official Journal. The station is to have two 1,300-megawatt pressurized water reactors.

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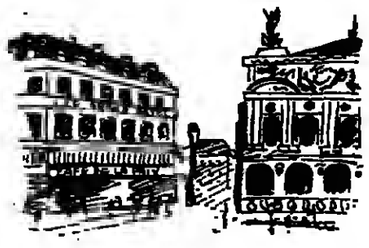

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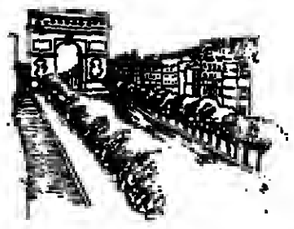

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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post
Page 4 Friday, December 28, 1979

Too Much Regulation . . .

Congress is attacking the regulatory agencies with a vengeance. The heaviest fire during the session just ended was directed at the Federal Trade Commission, which has moved too vigorously to suit some industries and their congressional allies. But the anti-regulatory spirit spread even further. Congress, for example, passed legislation to exempt many planes from noise regulations, the House voted to give Congress veto power over pesticide controls, and the Senate acted to weaken enforcement of strong strip-mining rules. Before this cascade turns into a rampage, Congress had better consider the damage it may do and the problems that it could bring upon itself.

Resentment of regulations is easy to understand. As the rules increase, so do those who feel oppressed by them. Regulation often means extra costs. National priorities have also changed; for instance, mining coal now seems more important to many Americans than the damage of strip mining. Arrogance and obstructionism by groups that use the regulatory process to impose their will breed opposition, as does wide, if covert, resentment against affirmative action.

* * *

But steps have already been taken to improve the climate. White House review groups try now to ensure that the total costs of major regulations are estimated in advance. President Carter is trying, again, to reduce federal paper work. Some regulators are trying hard to make rules cost-effective and to avoid nitpicking.

Congress, however, is in danger of pushing this reaction too far. More and more, it wants to influence or override rules painstakingly devised by some regulatory agency. Yet Congress lacks the staff, time and expertise for the task. It is also vulnerable to undue pressures. Special interest groups have been exploiting the country's vague sentiment against regulation to justify conventional lobbying. Witness the hospital-industry's successful campaign against cost controls, or the pesticide lobby's attempt (so far unsuccessful) to get Congress to rehabilitate Mirex, a banned chemical.

If Congress rolls back the regulations, old problems will reappear. Contaminated food, wasted natural environments and consumer fraud are not the sort of things most people want to augment. As one regulatory analyst puts it: "One person's red tape is another's sacred protection." The danger is that regulation may be impeded where it has barely begun — as in the control of toxic wastes and carcinogens.

* * *

The regulatory agencies are neither infallible nor sufficiently accountable to the public. There is, and should be, a body that can overrule their judgments when necessary. But for the reasons that led to the insulation of regulators in the first place, that power is best used sparingly. When Congress tries to outlaw a requirement that funeral homes disclose their prices, it is playing favorites, not fostering efficiency.

Congress' main duty is to look to the laws that create and govern the regulatory process, not to second-guess individual regulations. A good focus of this broader debate would be the regulatory reform bill recently proposed by Sens. Culver and Laxalt; it seeks to streamline the process without losing valued protections. Beyond that, Congress should be guiding the regulators by prescribing the public's priorities. In weighing any decision, for example, should the regulators favor energy? The environment? Other?

Often legislators make it impossible to choose among values. Congress got upset when the regulators tried to ban saccharin — but that ban was proposed, in part, because a law passed years ago forbade adding a carcinogen to food under any circumstances. Just as the regulators seem to be re-evaluating their performance, Congress needs to think about its own.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

. . . Or Not Enough?

In a recent letter to the editors of Science magazine, a noted drug researcher pleaded against classifying chemicals as either positive or negative carcinogens. Clear and simple distinctions between chemicals that do and don't cause cancer, he suggested, are useful, but they also distort reality.

A messier, but more accurate, picture would identify at least three types of carcinogens: a chemical that, by itself, causes tumors in a healthy individual; a chemical that can cause cancer only in an animal whose resistance has been lowered by other circumstances, like stress or illness; and third, a "promoter" chemical — a substance that increases the effects of other carcinogens that may be everywhere in the environment. This classification approximates reality more closely. But it also poses nearly insurmountable problems for regulators whose job is to set safe standards of exposure to particular substances for millions of individuals who are differently exposed to dozens, if not hundreds, of different cancer risks.

* * *

A good example of the kind of controversy that can ensue is the case of saccharin and other artificial sweeteners. Last week, the results of a study of the linkage between artificial sweeteners and bladder cancer were announced. The study was commissioned because earlier studies had produced contradictory results: Some showed an 80 percent increased risk for male users, while others showed no linkage at all. If the measure of success was to determine once and for all whether saccharin is or is not a carcinogen, it was hardly successful. But it did produce some important insights.

The results showed that risk of bladder cancer increased 60 percent for heavy users of artificial sweeteners — defined as those who have six or more servings a day of a sugar subsititute or two or more eight-ounce glasses of diet soda. It confirmed that men are more susceptible than women, but showed a lower risk than earlier studies. It also revealed a connection between use of the sweeteners and cigarette smoking: Heavy smokers who also used the sweeteners heavily had a significantly higher risk of bladder cancer than heavy smokers who did not use them.

While the results are still preliminary, the study's authors believe it shows that saccharin and cyclamates acting alone increase the risk of bladder cancer, and are apparently also promoters of other carcinogens.

While these results clarify the situation somewhat, they are unlikely to ease substantially the confusion in the minds of most consumers. Nor do they simplify the regulators' problem: What levels of exposure to artificial sweeteners pose an acceptable level of risk? It appears that until the biological events underlying cancer are understood — and that is likely to lie many years away — confusion and controversy over the proper regulation of carcinogens will be a constant and continued presence.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

Carter's Even Hand

So far . . . the policy of Mr. Carter has been well conceived.

He has not set deadlines or committed himself to irrevocable actions. He has played for time and very slowly increased the pressure while giving the American people sufficient impression of action to avoid losing their confidence. He is now approaching an area of greater risk. Too little pressure could persuade people that he was bluffing.

Too much could harden resistance in Iran and weaken the position of the moderates.

The middle road is narrowing. In finding his way along it he needs the sensitive support of his allies.

— From the Times (London).

India's Shrewd Electorate

It is all too evident that India, with its responsible army and inherited traditions, will only for a short time put up with loss of its freedoms.

If the Indian electorate is as shrewd as it was two years ago, it will not welcome back Mrs. Gandhi with open arms. It will stay away from the polls, support what rivals are still capable of support and — who knows? — make a coalition government necessary. The former prime minister in short, will be given the most provisional of mandates. It will then be up to her to erase the memories of the recent past.

— From the Guardian (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago
December 28, 1904

ST. PETERSBURG — It is putting it mildly to say that the Imperial manifesto issued this morning has aroused sentiments of extreme disappointment. The ideas of broad national reform that had been built up are answered by vague promises of peasantry reforms. The second paragraph of the ukase reads: "Surveying the wide domain of the uttermost needs of the people, we regard as urgent the adoption of effective measures for safeguarding the law in its full force as the most important pillar of the throne of the autocratic Empire, in order that its inviolable fulfillment for all alike shall be regarded as a first duty for all authorities and in all places subject to us."

Fifty Years Ago
December 28, 1929

LOUISVILLE — The Christmas Day lynching of Chester Fugate, a prisoner who was torn out of the Jackson jail and shot and thrown down a cliff, has been revealed as a new eruption of an ancient Kentucky feud, which has been smoldering for years. In 1926, after a short truce between warring members of the Fugate and Watkins families, Deputy Green Watkins fell under the fire of one of Fugate's cousins. When Chester Fugate was clapped into jail several days ago in another murder charge connected with the feud, members of the Watkins family believed that the time for revenge had come. One hundred persons stormed Jackson jail and seized Fugate, as prisoners were sorting modest gifts.

More Lessons From Vietnam

By Anthony Lewis

BOSTON — At this season, seven years ago, the United States was carrying out the most intensive bombing campaign the world had ever known: the Christmas bombing of North Vietnam. Over 11 days, B-52s and other planes made 2,000 strikes on Hanoi and Haiphong.

The memory of that violent episode is dim. But each year at this time it has seemed important to me to think about the bombing for a moment, to reflect on its meaning — or its pointlessness. And in 1979 the reasons for remembering are more urgent, for siren voices are inviting Americans to repeat the folly that led us to Vietnam and the Christmas bombing.

This has been the year of the Vietnamese boat people, of Vietnam's occupation of Cambodia and of the great Cambodian hunger. These events have been seized upon by some Americans to argue that critics of our war in Indochina were wrong. Look how unpleasant the Communists in Hanoi really are, these people say — how callous, how naked in their ambition to dominate Southeast Asia; you critics of the war kept us from resisting them when we could.

No Illusion

But few of those who opposed the war did so under the illusion that Gen. Giap was a kindhearted liberal. The argument, rather, was that the United States had misunderstood the cultural and political forces at work in Indochina — that it was in a position where it could not impose the solution it desired except at a price too costly to itself. And that argument is as plainly right today as it was when made during the war.

In 1979 we heard from Henry Kissinger, among others, that we should have maintained a non-Communist South Vietnam, and would have if Watergate had not sapped our "will." But how, exactly, would we have kept Saigon alive? By reintroducing U.S. troops? Not even Mr. Kissinger in his most sanguine moments could believe that a realistic possibility. How, then? By the threat and the actuality of bombing.

That was the real, though never stated, purpose of the Christmas bombing: to establish a pattern, a level of violence that America would be prepared to repeat if necessary to maintain the agreed peace. It was a warning to Hanoi and a promise to Saigon. But once the United States had withdrawn, could a U.S. president really have carried out another Christmas bombing?

Mr. Kissinger answered that question this year in his memoirs. It was inconceivable, he said, that a U.S. president could not use the means necessary to enforce a peace agreement. He had given Saigon President Nixon's assurance that he would act against violations, and that assurance was repeated publicly in the United States by Mr. Nixon, himself and others.

The Kissinger argument was demolished by McGeorge Bundy in a coldly devastating analysis in the winter issue of Foreign Affairs. No public promise of military intervention was ever made, Mr. Bundy showed — and for a good reason: The U.S. public would not have stood for any such military commitment, and neither would Congress.

In short, the only way the United States could have gone on enforcing its desired solution was by presidential war, secretly planned. That was the very pattern that got us into the disaster in Vietnam in the first place.

And we would have had to fight by a method of which we had become ashamed: massive bombing, defoliation and the like. Today there is concern about the inadvertant effects of the herbicide Agent Orange on U.S. soldiers who were nearby when it was dropped. How about the effects on the Vietnamese? By the time the peace was signed in 1973, many Americans had decided they did not want to fight that way.

Much more than Vietnam is involved in the arguments made today, of course. We are told that we must be strong, that we need greater credibility in the world. Toward those ends we must sharply increase our military power, we must release intelligence agencies from limits on covert action, we must act more aggressively around the world.

Strength

Yes, the United States must be strong and credible; the world has never needed this country's resolution more. But those qualities do not consist only of military force, or of the readiness to use it with abandon.

Strength lies also in the self-confidence of a great power, in the maturity of its people and the wisdom of its leaders. I have just been in Europe, and many people there told me that respect for the United States was higher than it had been for years because of the restraint Americans had shown in the Iranian crisis. Only the strong can be restrained.

Nor can the United States be strong by abandoning its own institutions — another lesson of Vietnam. Mr. Kissinger, who has never learned the lesson, said there was a failure of democracy when Congress stopped the bombing of Cambodia. Most of us understand now that there must be respect for consensus in foreign policy, and for U.S. moral traditions.

As to credibility, was it enhanced when Mr. Kissinger and Mr. Nixon kept the United States fighting in Vietnam for four more years, to the same inevitable end? When they intervened so cruelly in Cambodia? We spent $50 billion on the war in those years, and lost 20,942 American lives. Did the world believe in us more?

What we learned in Vietnam, and have to keep recording, is that there are limits to what the greatest power can do. When Iranian terrorists take hostages, it does no good to reply in kind — even if we could remain true to ourselves in doing so. It is not a Manichean world, all light or dark. The choices are complicated, and there is no substitute for patience.

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The New Decade Needs New Solution

By James Reston

WASHINGTON — At the end of the old year and the beginning of a new decade, nobody seems to have the answer to the problems that are troubling America, but at least some people are asking some good questions.

For example, Derek Bok, the president of Harvard University, made some observations this year that are relevant to our national predicament. Were we educating our children for the world of the future or for a world of unlimited personal and group interests that is gone?

His theme was that in the United States we are becoming isolated and separated from one another, just when we are losing our control of essential resources and our economic and military dominance, and therefore need a new spirit of national cooperation, national purpose and unity.

Diversity

For generations, he observed at the Harvard alumni exercises last June, we have honored diversity in the United States by encouraging the growth of many different groups — economic, ethnic, occupational, and sectional — all free to express themselves with occasional help from the government to set the rules by which we live.

"Yet today," he observed, "America no longer seems diverse so much as it seems split asunder into innumerable special interests. We read daily of gray power, gay power, red power, black power; sunbelt and frost-belt; environmentalists and hardhats; industrial groups, professional groups, educational groups — all more conscious of their rights, all more aware of their claims on the rest of society . . .

"This process seems less and less satisfactory, either to the participants or to the public as a whole . . . When so many groups organize to protect their special interests, the politics of activism can become a politics of immobility, and we find ourselves unable to reach effective solutions for inflation, energy shortages, environmental issues or other national problems . . ."

This sad refrain, of course, is as old as the history of human selfishness, but it is being discussed here now as a serious threat to the well-being of the republic. The leaders of the executive and legislative branches feel trapped in a series of confrontations they can resolve, if at all, only with endless compromises that do not really deal with the problems of the nation.

The candidates for the presidency agree on nothing these days except that their process of fund-raising, hand-shaking, poll-taking and propaganda through over 30 state primary elections is a farce that exhausts their energies, divides their families, bores the voters, and diminishes the influence of the U.S. government at home and abroad for over a whole year.

These are structural problems in our governmental process of ing laws and electing presid that baffle our political leaders, they are not alone in feeling at end of the '70s that there is so thing seriously wrong with the tics of confrontation, that one politics and separate interests overwhelming the interests of nation at a critical point in its tions with the American people whole and the rest of a rap changing world.

The press has a similar prob As the confidence and loyalty people to the major political pa have declined, and the quarrel voices of the United States gone out from the White House, State Department and Capitol the voice of the U.S. press, and television has taken on a influence — for example in Ira which it did not want or anticip and still does not quite know to handle in its own or the nati interest.

Like Mr. Carter and the lea of Congress, and also like the ca dates for the presidency, the n papers and the networks are fronted by a new conflict betw their old procedures of the past their new responsibilities in changing world.

Changes

The importance of Derek B speech at Harvard is not that he covered the dangers of putting sonal and group interests in United States ahead of the nati interest — many people on his campus had rung that warning long before — but that he and colleagues on the Harvard fa decided to do something about

They did not presume to s for the nation, or to blame the ticians for the selfishness and ure of the "no-fault," "do-y own-thing" "Me-generation."

They merely, by agreement tween the faculty and the admi tration at Harvard, changed core curriculum of studies to b up the isolation of the law, mec political and philosophical sch or at least to encourage them work with one another.

"Today, we still need specia skills," Mr. Bok said. "But we have an even greater need for people who are not only expe their chosen field but capab helping different parts of the ety to co-exist more harmonio to work together in pursuit of mon goals . . ."

This may be the major chal of all U.S. institutions in the not only to change the structu electing presidents and pa laws; but to change the ws thinking among their people the personal problems and p cense of special interests in the ture. As Mr. Lincoln said at the of the War Between the States, our world is new, we must th anew." Maybe the critical ques of the election of 1980 is among the candidates will be to define these issues for the cor decade.

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The Choice Before India

Jonathan Power

LONDON — Mrs. Indira Gandhi must have good reason to think the gods are on her side. While she was prime minister, and running the country under a state of emergency, the monsoons arrived on time and India's food production broke all records. But while India is preparing for its general election Jan. 3 and while she is fighting for her political comeback, the monsoon has failed. And India is facing its worst drought in 25 years.

A major plank in Mrs. Gandhi's electoral platform is that when she ruled India, the farmers were never so productive, the trains never so punctual, and prices were low.

The opposition is in disarray before the onslaught of this formidable politician. It has become a widely accepted cliche that only Mrs. Gandhi can provide the coherence and toughness the country needs.

Examination

But before coming to that judgment it would be well to examine Mrs. Gandhi's record. What evidence there is indicates that her economic achievements were not as star-studded as she suggests. During her 11 years of government, from 1966 to 1977, the number of educated unemployed rose from 900,000 to 2.3 million. The number of landless increased sharply, as did the number of people living below subsistence. The crime rate generally rose during her administration. It only fell during the emergency. The same is true of the number of days lost due to labor unrest.

It is also important not to overlook what her opposition succeeded in doing while they held power. When Mr. Morarji Desai was prime minister and Mr. Charan Singh, his successor, was finance minister, India engaged in a major reversal of its economic priorities. The town was out and the countryside was in. Taxes were increased on hundreds of items of urban consumption while taxes on fertilizer were reduced and subsidies provided. The duty on light diesel oil used by irrigation pumps was cut sharply. Village and small-scale industries were exempted from tax increases on products where they compete with large urban-based industries.

Mr. Desai and Mr. Singh are convinced that it is possible, even with a fast rate of population growth, to stop the rot in the rural areas. It will take time to see the results of their efforts, but there is no doubt that they took hold of a problem Mrs. Gandhi had largely ignored.

The question everyone is asking is, will Mrs. Gandhi, if elected, revert to autocratic rule? She stoutly maintains the events of 1975 were an exception, never to return. Many observers are not so sure. They think she may begin well, but once the problems pile up she will be tempted to resort to authoritarian methods. Others argue that she has learned the hard way that India's democratic traditions are stronger than her dictatorial impulses.

Emergency

Can one forget what the emergency was? Triggered by the decision of the Allahabad high court, which found her guilty of corrupt election practices, thousands of people were imprisoned without trial, newspapers were censored, elections were postponed indefinitely, and judges who disagreed with her were fired.

To read the report of the commission of enquiry presided over by Justice J.C. Shah, a retired chief justice, is to recall the manner in which she achieved her goals. It reprints the letter Mrs. Gandhi sent to the president of India asking him to declare the proclamation of emergency. "Information has reached us which indicates that there is an imminent danger to the security of India . . . I would have liked to have taken this to the Cabinet, but unfortunately it is not possible tonight."

Why the urgency? Justice Shah found that there had been no reports from the state governors indicating that law and order were breaking down. Neither the intelligence bureau nor the Ministry of Home Affairs had submitted reports expressing anxiety abo internal situation.

Justice Shah also found tha Gandhi had begun her prepar for the emergency at least days before she wrote to the dent. There was ample time t sult the Cabinet.

Mrs. Gandhi does not hav answers. She attempts unc ingly to make out that Shah's carefully conducted h were a one-sided charade a she was in possession of ex information that justified tions.

What kind of prime m would she be, if elected once Measured against her princ val, Mr. Jagjivan Ram, it is choose between them. He tainted by the emergency, held an important Cabin through most of it. On le and East/West issues there that separates them. They b cupy the traditional middle of Indian politics. On one issue, the renunciation of ther development of nuclea ons, she appears to be a ste ahead.

Mrs. Gandhi, doubtless, w a sense of dignity and well- India, for that is her style, other hand, if Mr. Ram w fact that he is an untoucha be an important sign that attempting to cut at least so with its past. Moreover, it although he went along wi Gandhi's emergency, he is man who would initiate his

Next week, India's three million voters will cast the d

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Letters

Expatriot Rights

I note that the center-right government of Mr. Sa Carneiro in Portugal will be assured its three-seat majority by virtue of the three seats alloted to Portugese living abroad, which his party won during the last elections. (IHT, Dec. 14) It is ironic that the United States, so proud of its democratic heritage, should take second place to a relative newcomer to democracy as regards its expatriots.

Mr. Sa Carneiro will not easily forget from whence he derives his majority. When will the United States show a similar respect for the rights of its non-resident citizens by allowing them the direct congressional representation they justly deserve.

A.P. PERLA.
London.

More U.S. Apathy

It was surprising to see the front-page picture of police-escorted Iranians, marching to the State Department building in Washington, D.C. (IHT, Dec., 1-2).

Their signs clearly stated their opposition to the U.S. government. Americans have been called apathetic and I guess letting these foreign visitors insult them on their own soil is just further proof of that apathy!

ELLEN HARRISON.
Oslo, Norway.

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Usual From International

THE HILLS ARE ALIVE — Skiers taking advantage of the Christmas holidays crowd the slopes of Muggenbrunn, a resort in the Black Forest in the southwest region of West Germany. Conditions were reported as excellent this week.

Urge 6 to Stay in Official Union

Dissident Soviet Writers Warn Against Protest Plan

By Anthony Austin

MOSCOW, Dec. 27 (NYT) — Five young Russian writers who were expelled from the official Soviet Writers' Union for taking part in a group effort to bring out an anthology of uncensored writing asked their older collaborators on the project yesterday to reconsider their threat of resigning from the union in protest.

The two writers, Viktor Yerofeyev and Yevgeny Popov, wrote a letter to the six writers who had threatened last spring to resign unless these two were reinstated and, now that negotiations on reinstatement have collapsed, must decide what to do.

One of the six, the novelist Vasily Aksyonov, has already said he will resign from the union and is thinking of applying to emigrate.

The five others are Fazil Iskander, a novelist known for his picaresque tales of Abkhazia, his native region in the Caucasus; Andrei Bitov, a favorite of the intellectual elite; Bella Akhmadulina, a lyrical superstar of poetry readings on stage and television; Semyon Lipkin and Inna Lisnyanskaya, two poets who are husband and wife.

Typescript Anthology

The six were among the 23 writers who pooled some of their rejected work in a typescript anthology that they called "Metropol" and presented to the literary authorities last spring as the kind of free and unconstrained writing that is censored out of what is published in the Soviet Union. They asked that the anthology be published.

Calling the collection pornographic trash, the authorities expelled the two youngest and least known members of the group from the Writers' Union, evidently as a warning to the rest.

It was the threat of protest resignations of some of the Soviet Union's most highly regarded writers that, on all accounts, prompted the more moderate officials of the union to enter into talks with Mr. Yerofeyev and Mr. Popov.

They eventually agreed on the wording of a statement that, the officials promised, would enable the union to take the two writers back. But the deal was rejected Dec. 17 by the union's secretariat.

In their letter to their colleagues, Mr. Yerofeyev and Mr. Popov expressed "brotherly love and gratitude" for the support they had received during their six-month-long effort to reach a compromise with the union, and declared:

"Now that we have lost, we would not want the forces that prevented our reinstatement, and are eager to prolong this scandal, to score yet another victory. It seems to us that your walkout from the Writers' Union could weaken the position of all the creative forces of our country's literature. We understand that you are guided by feelings of honor and justice, yet we urge you to be prudent. We do not not want your future as writers to be wrecked."

'Propaganda Fuss'

The two writers said the union leaders with whom they had negotiated — Yuri Verchenko of the national union; Sergei Mikhalkov of the Russian Republic branch, and Feliks Kuznetsov of the Moscow chapter — had been satisfied with a carefully worked out statement in which the writers dissociated themselves from any "propaganda fuss" made over the "Metropol" anthology.

But, Mr. Popov said yesterday in an interview, there appears to have been a last-minute falling-out within the literary establishment. When the governing secretariat of the Russian Republic branch met Dec. 17, the two writers were asked for a confession of guilt, a statement of repentance and a condemnation of the publicity around the "Metropol" affair in the West. A facsimile copy of the anthology had been published by Ardis Press of Ann Arbor, Mich.

Mr. Popov said he and Mr. Yerofeyev sought to be conciliatory in the face of the questioning, which was often harsh and angry, but refused to budge from the agreed statement. After a short deliberation, the secretariat told them that their application for reinstatement had been postponed until such time as they wrote something on a "high ideological and artistic level."

In their letter, Mr. Yerofeyev and Mr. Popov called the vote at the meeting "a sad defeat for the forces of reason and common sense within and outside the Writers' Union."

Reform-Orthodox Rift Out in Open

Israeli Marriage Stirs Religious Tension

By David K. Shipler

JERUSALEM, Dec. 27 (NYT) — A simple wedding ceremony held this weekend has brought to the surface angry tensions between the Reform and Orthodox Jewish movements in Israel, where deepening religious conflict is causing increasing tension.

The ceremony was performed by a Reform rabbis who were trying to break the control by the Orthodox movement over key aspects of religious life. As a matter of practice, marriage certificates are not issued except to couples married by Orthodox rabbis, and without the certificates the marriages are not recognized as legal.

Last Sunday, however, Rabbi Adi Hadayabi, who heads the Reform movement in Israel, said that he had married three Reform colleagues: marriage of a U.S.-born couple, Howard Cohen, 24, now serving in the Israeli army, and Karen Dickstein, 21.

"It was to establish equality and pluralism," Rabbi Assabi said today, "and to break the total monopoly of Orthodoxy over Jewish life in this country." One expectation was that the attempt would result in a court case, since religious and civil authorities were not expected to recognize the marriage.

But the family invited the Sephardi chief rabbi of Eilat, Rabbi Shlomo Hedaya, to witness the marriage. Rabbi Assabi said that Rabbi Hedaya, who is Orthodox, knew in advance that the wedding was to be performed by Reform rabbis and that he agreed to the procedure. He then issued the marriage certificate.

With the document, the couple registered the marriage with the Interior Ministry, Rabbi Assabi said, making it the first Reform wedding certified in Israel.

But then a row broke out about just who had officiated. Rabbi Hedaya said that he presided. Rabbi Assabi denied this and asserted that movies, still photographs and tapes of the ceremony would be produced to prove otherwise.

The chief Ashkenazi rabbi of Israel, Shlomo Goren, told Israeli television that the so-called Reform wedding "never happened" and that the Reform rabbi "participated only in the folkloristic parts and not in the halakic [Jewish law] parts."

This so angered Rabbi Assabi, who pointed out that 300 wedding guests were witnesses, that yesterday he instructed his attorney to draft a letter to Rabbi Goren demanding that he apologize for his "lie" within 48 hours or face a libel suit. Rabbi Goren could not be reached immediately for comment.

The ceremony was performed at Kibbutz Yahel, a Reform settlement north of Eilat sponsored by the Union of American Hebrew Congregations. According to Rabbi Assabi, there are about 20 Reform rabbis working in Israel. They hold services unimpeded.

The Reform movement is a liberal alternative to Orthodoxy, more liberal than the moderate Conservative Judaism. While Orthodoxy requires the strictest observance of the ancient oral and written Jewish law, including the eating of only kosher food and the keeping of the prohibitions against operating machinery, using fire and carrying things on the Sabbath, the Reform wing is relaxed on such matters.

It also supports equality of the sexes, permitting men and women to sit together in synagogues, and women to read from the Torah. There are also women Reform rabbis.

To stress the egalitarian relationship in their marriage, the couple at Kibbutz Yahel exchanged rings, which is not accepted practice in Orthodox ceremonies. Usually, the man gives the woman a ring.

Rabbi Assabi was bitter about what he called the political pressure from the Orthodox establishment. "The [Orthodox] rabbi in Eilat should only be commended for his original decision — the wedding was performed in accordance with halaka — and it is unfortunate that under pressure from the chief rabbinate, lies are being told."

Vietnam Assails ASEAN Members

BANGKOK, Dec. 27 (UPI) — Vietnam, in one of its strongest statements to its neighbors in months, yesterday warned Thailand and other Southeast Asian countries to keep out of Cambodian affairs.

The Vietnam Army newspaper Quan Doi Nhan Dan denounced the Dec. 14 meeting in Kuala Lumpur of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations which called on Hanoi to respect the Nov. 14 UN resolution demanding withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Cambodia. The attack broke a two-month-old agreement between Vietnam and Thailand to avoid direct criticism of each other's policies.

"[ASEAN'S] purpose was to paint a picture of artificial tensions at the Thailand-Cambodia border, raise a hue and cry about the so-called threats to Southeast Asia and Thailand, exaggerate the famine in Cambodia, and chime in with the nonsensical allegations against Cambodia and Vietnam by Peking, U.S. imperialists and reactionaries of other stripes," the paper said.

Soviet Population Rises

MOSCOW, Dec. 27 (AP) — This year's census put the population of the Soviet Union at 262,436,000 as of last Jan. 17, Tass reported yesterday. The increase from the 1970 census figure is 20.7 million.

Dr. Shirley Fisk Dies; Ex-Medical Official for U.S.

NEW YORK, Dec. 27 (AP) — Dr. Shirley Carter Fisk, 69, a former deputy assistant secretary of defense, died on Tuesday after a long illness.

Dr. Fisk was the top-ranked medical official during his tenure at the Defense Department from 1963 to 1967. Among the issues that he was involved in was a controversy over birth control and the use of government funds for the sterilization of female dependents of servicemen.

He was born in New York and received his medical degree from Columbia University in 1935. A specialist in internal medicine, he was an associate dean of Columbia's medical school from 1967 to 1970. He retired from his post as professor of clinical medicine there in 1973.

Mario Filippeschi

FLORENCE, Dec. 27 (AP) — Tenor Mario Filippeschi, 72, noted for his roles in "Rigoletto," "Tosca" and "Forza del Destino," died on Tuesday, friends reported today. He had retired about 15 years ago.

Sir Stephen McAdden

LONDON, Dec. 27 (AP) — Sir Stephen McAdden, 72, a Conservative member of Parliament and the chairman of Anglo-Israeli and Anglo-Austrian contact groups in the House of Commons, died yesterday of injuries received in a fall earlier this month.

8 Americans Rescued From Channel Storm

FALMOUTH, England, Dec. 27 (AP) — Helicopters rescued all eight American crewmen today from a tug battered by mountainous seas and hurricane-force winds in the English Channel, authorities said here. A Royal Navy helicopter winched the men off the 194-ton, St. Louis-registered Gulf Majesty, which was crippled and in danger of sinking after its towline to a 500-foot barge snapped.

The crippled tug was adrift 35 miles southwest of Falmouth. The big oil-rig support barge that the tug had been towing from the Firth of Forth in Scotland to the Gulf of Mexico was reported aground near the fishing port of Fowey carrying 3,000 tons of oil-rig construction equipment.

Second Activist Jailed in Ukraine

MOSCOW, Dec. 27 (Reuters) — A second Ukrainian human rights activist, Oles Berdnik, 53, today was reported to have been given a severe labor camp sentence.

Mr. Berdnik, a science fiction writer, was sentenced on Dec. 21 to six years of rigorous detention to be followed by three years internal exile after being found guilty of anti-Soviet propaganda, according to Andrei Sakharov, the Nobel Prize-winning dissident scientist.

Yuri Litvin, another member of the Ukrainian group that monitors the Soviet Union's compliance with the human rights provisions of the Helsinki accords, was given a three-year hard labor sentence for resisting authority earlier this month.

Use of U.S. Computer By Russians Probed

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27 (UPI) — The White House has ordered an investigation to determine if the Russians are using a U.S.-made computer for military purposes, administration officials said yesterday.

The officials said that Zbigniew Brzezinski, President Carter's national security adviser, had ordered a check of allegations that a Sperry Rand Univac 1100 computer was being used — contrary to conditions of the sale — for stress analysis in Soviet aircraft designs, including the Backfire bomber.

DEATH NOTICE

DUNBAR MAURY HINRICHS
(Jan. 19, 1894 - Dec. 13, 1979)

Retired Vice-President of the insurance branch of General Motors, New York City. Retired Vice-President & Director, American Field Service, International Scholarships.

Leaves his wife Mrs. Edith Hinrichs, and his daughter Mrs. Nancy Roche, both in St. Petersburg; a sister Mrs. Kathryn Hagerman, of Lewisburg, West Virginia; 1 grandson and 3 great grandchildren.

Private funeral services and burial, St. Petersburg, Florida.

NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Dec. 27

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div. In $	Yld. %	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
		— A — A —								
39¾	29⅞	ACF	2.24	6.5	6	39	34½	34⅛	34⅛	— ⅛
18⅝	14½	AMF	.1.24	8.3	6	311	15⅝	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅛
25	12¼	AM Intl	.20	1.7	108	2260	14⅝	14	14¼	+1⅛
12⅛	9½	APL	1	10.	45	57	10⅛	9⅞	10	
43	32½	ARA	1.82	5.5	6	183	33⅝	33⅛	33⅝	— ½
38½	22⅞	ASA	2.40e	6.2		1299	u39	38¼	38⅝	+ ⅜
12¾	8⅛	ATO	.56	5.4	4	117	10⅝	10¼	10⅝	
28⅛	17	AVX s	.25	.9	15	71	27½	26¾	27⅛	— ⅛
43¾	29½	AbbtLb	1	2.4	15	287	41⅝	41¼	41⅝	
27¾	17½	AcmeC	1.20	4.5	6	15	26⅝	26¼	26⅝	— ½
4⅝	3¼	AdmDg	.04	1.0	6	12	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
13⅛	10⅝	AdeEx	1.32e	10.		36	13½	13¼	13¼	— ¼
6⅛	4⅛	AdmMl	.20e	4.4	44	49	4½	4¼	4⅝	
38⅝	30⅝	AMD n		1.0	182		36¼	34⅝	36	+1½
36⅝	28⅝	AetnLf s	1.80	5.4	5	2880	33⅝	32⅝	33⅝	
28¼	18	Ahmans	1.20	5.7	4	17	21½	21	21	— ⅛
3⅛	2	Aileen				102	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
37¼	23⅛	AirPrd	.80	2.2	11	133	37⅛	36⅝	37⅛	+ ⅛
28¼	14⅞	AlrbFrt	1.20	4.3	11	178	28	27¾	27¾	— ¼
17⅛	11⅛	Alcana	.80	6.4	6	192	12½	12	12½	+ ⅜
8⅝	4⅝	AlcP dpf	.67	13.		61	6⅝	d 6½	6⅝	
87½	67	AlcP pf	9	13.		z720	68	67	68	+1
105	86½	AlcP pf	11	13.		e70	88	88	88	
92	75	AlcP pf	9.44	13.		z10	73½	d73½	73½	—1½
80	64½	AlcP pf	8.28	13.		z50	64	d64	64	— ½
15⅞	13⅝	Alegsco	1.48	11.	7	8	13⅝	13⅝	13½	— ½
42¼	15⅝	Alaskin	.80	2.0	28	315	40¼	39¼	39½	+ ¼
36	27¼	Albany s	1	3.4	8	13	29	28¾	29	— ½
8⅝	6⅝	Alberta	.36	4.7	9	11	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
45	34⅛	Albrtsn	1.20	3.0	7	125	39⅝	39¼	39½	— ¼
44½	33⅝	AlcanA	2.40	5.2	5	376	u46⅝	44	44½	+ ½
37¼	22⅝	AlcoStd	1.40a	4.4	6	3	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛	
9⅝	5⅛	Alexdr	.40	4.3	6	317	6½	6¼	6⅝	
34⅝	20	AlleCp	1.88e	4.1	6	24	26⅝	26⅛	26⅛	— ⅜
28⅝	22	AlgCp pf	2.64	12.		16	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	— ⅛
29⅛	14¼	AlgLud	1.40	4.9	5	30	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	— ⅛
46⅝	30	AlgLd pf	3	6.7		91	u45¼	44¼	44½	— ¼
22⅛	18⅝	AlgLd pf	2.19	11.		16	19⅝	19⅝	19½	+ ½
18	14⅝	AlloPw	1.80	12.	7	796	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
17¼	13⅝	AllenGp	s 1	7.0	6	17	14⅝	14¼	14¼	— ⅜
57½	24	Allerson	.60	1.1	20	64	54⅝	54⅝	54⅝	— ⅛
49½	28¼	AlldCh	2	4.1		285	48⅝	48⅝	48⅝	— ⅛
13½	10⅝	AlldMnt	.84	7.0	6	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	— ¼
22¼	10⅝	AlldPd	.60	3.0	18	17	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	+ ¼
27½	20⅝	AlldStr	1.60	6.8	5	307	23⅝	23½	23⅝	— ⅛
38⅝	28⅝	AllisCh	2	5.8	6	406	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝	
18⅝	11⅝	AllrAu	.64b	4.3	8	35	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
31⅝	14⅝	AlphPr	.72g	4.8	6	16	15	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅜
46½	44½	Alcoa	2.80	5.1	4	357	54½	53⅞	54⅛	+ ⅜
29	13⅛	AmSup	1	3.6	9	49	28⅝	28	28	— ⅜
45½	35½	Amax s	1.80	4.1	8	811	43½	42	43⅝	+ 1⅜
60	45½	Amax pf	3	5.4		81	55½	55½	55½	+ 1⅜
32¼	17¼	Amrce	1.32	5.4	5	10	24⅝	24¼	24⅝	— ⅛
48⅝	25⅛	AHess	1.40b	3.0	5	1312	47	45⅝	46⅛	+ ⅜
107½	56⅝	AHes pf	3.50	3.4		7	103	102	103	+2¼
14⅝	9⅛	AmAir	.40	4.1	3	429	18	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
6⅛	3½	AmAir wt				128	4	3⅝	3⅝	
20⅝	16⅛	AAir pf	2.18	12.		80	16⅝	d16	16⅛	— ⅛
18⅝	12	ABakr	1.20	6.9	8	89	17⅝	16½	17⅝	+ ⅜
67½	47⅝	ABrnds	5	7.4	6	310	67⅝	66⅝	67⅛	+ ⅜
32¼	23	ABrd pf	1.50	5.3		11	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝	+ ⅜
23½	28⅛	ABrd pf	2.75	9.6		4	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	— ⅛
35⅝	28⅝	ABrd pf	2.67	7.7		35	34⅝	34⅛	34½	+ ⅜
47⅝	32⅝	ABdcst	1.40	4.0	7	333	39⅝	39⅛	39⅝	+ ½
16	18	ABldM	.76	5.5	6	9	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
41⅛	33¼	AmCon	2.90	8.2	5	65	35½	35¼	35½	+ ¼
22¼	17⅛	ACon pf	1.75	10.		33	17⅛	d16⅝	17⅛	— ⅜
7¼	2⅝	ACentry			26	91	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
34⅛	24⅝	ACyan	1.60	4.7	10	1503	34⅝	34	34⅛	—1¼
18½	9⅛	AmDist			77	13	18⅝	17⅝	18⅝	+ ⅛
27	17⅛	ADT	1.16	5.9	8	22	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅜
23½	17½	AEIPw	2.22	12.	8	1222	18	17⅝	17⅝	+ ⅛
36⅝	27⅝	AmExp	1.80	5.9	6	1108	30½	30⅛	30⅝	+ ⅛
14⅛	8⅛	AFomil	.60b	5.9	4	70	10⅝	10¼	10¼	
22½	17⅝	AGlBd	2e	11.		87	18	17⅝	17⅝	
21⅝	15½	AGnCv	1.44	6.9		22	20¼	20¼	20⅝	+ ⅜
38⅝	25⅛	AGnIns	1	2.8	6	124	35⅝	34⅝	35⅝	+ ⅜
16½	10⅛	AHerit	Lf .48	3.5	8	13	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅛
24½	14⅛	AmHdst	1.12	5.2	6	129	21⅝	21⅝	21½	— ⅛
29½	24⅝	AHome	1.40	5.9	11	1152	27⅝	26⅝	27⅝	+ ⅛
131	110½	AHome pf	2	1.7		1	120	120	120	+ ⅛
35⅝	23⅝	AmHosp	.80	2.6	12	448	31½	31⅛	31⅛	— ⅜
11⅛	8	AmInvt	.60	4.4	6	63	9⅝	9	9	
33½	24⅛	AMfg	.80	2.4	11	112	38⅝	38½	38⅝	+ ⅛
9⅝	4⅝	AmMstrs	.07e	1.8	3	404	7	6⅝	7	+ ⅛
48⅛	34	ANotR	3.20	6.8	11	53	47½	47⅛	47⅛	
31½	19½	ASLFl	n.80b	3.2	4	3	25	24⅝	25	
19⅝	11⅝	AShip	.80e	5.0	22	57	16	15⅝	16	+ ⅛
58⅛	39½	AStand	3.60	6.5	6	64	56	55⅛	55½	— ⅛
18⅝	6⅛	AStbrH	.22	2.9	9	131	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
34½	23½	AmStr	.80	3.0	4	64	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	— ⅛
59⅝	48½	AmStr	pf			25	50⅝	50½	50⅝	+ ⅛
64⅛	51⅝	ATT	5	9.5	7	1724	52⅝	52⅝	52½	
67⅝	54⅛	ATTpf	4	7.3		6	55⅛	55	55⅛	+ ⅛
47⅝	38⅝	ATT pf	3.64	9.2		260	39⅝	39½	39½	
49⅛	40	ATT pf	3.74	9.2		12	40⅝	40⅝	40⅝	— ⅛
14⅛	11	AWstWk	.92	6.9	5	3	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
13	18	AWat	pf 1.25	12.		z70	10⅛	10⅛	18⅛	
13⅝	10½	AWat	Sp 1.25	12.		z120	10⅛	10⅛	10½	
21	15½	Amerbn	1.28	6.7	5	6	18⅛	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
14⅝	11¼	AmesD	.40b	2.7	5	22	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
25⅝	22⅝	Ameltek	s 1	4.0	12	176	25⅝	24½	24⅝	— ⅛
25¼	16½	Amfac	1.20	5.1	5	744	23⅝	22⅝	23⅝	+ ⅛
47	29½	AMPInc	.76	1.9	12	29	40⅝	40⅛	40¼	— ½
24⅝	13½	Ampco	.60c	2.4	11	13	34⅛	24⅛	24⅛	+ ⅛
20½	14	Ampex	.20	1.0	10	126	20	19⅝	19⅝	
7⅛	3	AmrepCp			12	25	4	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
24⅝	14⅝	Amstar	1.35	6.9	8	399	20⅛	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅜
7⅝	6⅛	Amsf	pf .68	11.		16	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
43	23¼	Amsted	2.20	5.8	6	35	38	37⅝	37⅝	+ ⅛
25	14⅝	Anchor	s		15	47	31⅛	31	31	— ⅜
18⅝	14⅝	Anchor	s1.20	7.9	5	62	15½	15¼	15⅛	— ⅛
25	18½	AnClev	1.12	4.8	7	23	23¼	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅛
7⅝	5½	Anpelica	.34	5.2	6	38	6⅝	6½	6½	— ⅛
25¼	8⅝	Anixter	.40	1.7	8	48	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	+ ⅛
39⅝	18⅝	Apache	s.40	1.1	15	31	34¼	35⅝	36⅛	+ ⅛
17½	6¼	ApldDta			9	218	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
28⅛	16	ApldDta	pf1	5.0		4	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅜
13⅝	6⅛	ApplMg			10	72	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+ ⅛
27⅝	18½	Arcata	1.28	5.4	6	31	24	23⅝	23⅝	+ ½
31⅛	24½	Arcst	pf2.14	7.9		2	27½	27½	27½	
31	13⅝	ArchD	.20b	2.7	15	250	30½	30⅛	30½	— ⅛
11⅝	5	ArctEn	.10e	1.8	13	82	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
31⅝	16⅝	ArizPS	2	11.	6	700	17⅝	17⅛	17½	— ⅛
109	96½	AriPpf	10.70	11.		z118	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝	— ⅜
12⅛	8	ArkBst	.60b	7.2	64	28	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
28⅛	25⅝	ArkLGs	s1.24	4.7	11	229	27⅛	26⅝	26⅝	—1
4	1⅜	ArlenRty			111	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
16⅝	5⅛	Armada			6	36	7	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
27½	19	Armco	1.50	5.9	5	130	25⅝	25	25⅛	
35	26	Arm pf	2.10	6.6		11	32	31⅝	32	
19	14⅝	ArmCk	1.18	6.7	6	124	16⅝	16	16⅝	+ ⅛
25¼	17⅛	ArmRu	1.20	6.5	4	86	18½	18⅛	18⅝	— ⅛
22⅝	18	AroCorp	1b	5.2	5	6	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	
31⅝	9⅛	ArrowE	.20r	.6	8	6	31½	31¼	31¼	— ⅛
16½	11	Arvin	1.12	9.5	4	211	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
26⅝	20	Arvin pf	2	9.9		9	20½	20½	20⅝	+ ⅛
22½	13⅛	Asarco	1a	3.0	4	1800	u33½	33	33⅛	+ ⅜
45½	32⅝	AshOil	s 2.20	5.4	7	230	40⅝	40⅛	40⅛	+ ⅜
41½	41⅝	AshO	pf w44.50	11.		100	41⅝	41⅛	41⅛	
21¼	15¼	AsdDG	1.50	7.3	6	251	20⅝	20⅛	20⅛	— ½
22⅛	17⅛	AthlHm	1.28	6.4	5	21	19⅝	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅜
20⅝	16⅝	AtCyEl	1.84	11.	7	79	17⅝	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
69	61	AtlCE	pf5.87	9.6		x1	61	61	61	+ ⅛
83½	56	AtlRich	2.80	3.5	9	373	80⅝	79⅝	80⅛	+ ¼
277	189½	AtlRcpt	3	1.1		1	270⅝	270⅝	270⅝	+2½
46½	37¼	AtlRcpt	2.75	10.		z5180	38	37½	37½	— ½
99¼	66⅝	AtlRcpt	2.80	2.9		1	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝	+ ⅜
20⅛	10	AtlasCp				42	15	14⅝	14⅝	— ¼
41	28⅛	AutoDta	.64	1.8	16	73	36½	36	36⅛	
29¼	18⅝	AvcoCo	1.20	4.2	3	773	29	28⅛	28½	— ⅜
59	39½	Avco pf	3.20	5.6		18	58	57	57	—1
73	49⅛	Avco pf	4.20	5.9		2	71	71	71	—1⅛
21⅛	13½	Avery	.60	3.4	7	131	17⅝	17⅛	17⅝	— ⅛
26⅝	15¼	Avnet	.80	3.2	6	93	25⅛	24⅝	25⅛	+ ⅜
56	37¼	Avon	2.80	7.0	18	976	40	39⅛	39⅝	+ ⅛
22½	18	Avdis			14	52	31⅛	21	31¼	
		— B — B —								
2⅝	1⅛	BT Mfg				80	2¼	2	2	— ⅛
12⅝	6½	Bache	.50e	5.0	7	75	10⅝	10	10	
58	31	Bakr Int	.60	1.1	16	271	53¼	52¼	53	+ ⅜
40½	19¾	BaldwU	1.20	4.0	6	27	30½	30	30⅛	— ⅜
28⅝	20⅝	BallCo	1.40	6.0	5	33	23¼	23⅛	23¼	— ¼
48⅝	23⅛	BallyMf	s.18	.3	25	1924	37⅝	36⅝	36⅝	— ⅞
26	21⅛	BaltGE	2.44	11.	6	140	22¼	22	22⅛	+ ⅛
20	18¼	BanCal	.92	3.4	6	37	27¼	27	27¼	+ ⅛
19½	12⅛	Bandag	.60	3.4	9	275	17⅝	17½	17¾	+ ⅛
29⅝	19⅝	BanPnt	.80	3.2	4	28	25⅝	24¾	25¼	+ ⅜
43¼	31⅝	BANY	2.72	7.7	5	103	35⅝	35⅛	35⅛	— ⅛
16	12⅝	BkofVa	1.16	8.4	4	23	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
30⅝	24	BnkAm	1.32	4.8	7	902	27¼	27⅛	27¼	+ ⅜
48⅛	23	BankTr	2.20	8.2	5	x68	40⅝	39⅝	40⅛	+ ⅛
28	22⅝	BkTr pf	2.50	10.		e62	25	24½	24½	— ⅛
14	7⅛	Banner	.14	1.5	8	85	9⅝	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
58⅝	24¼	Barber	1.60	3.4	11	95	47⅝	46⅝	46⅝	—1⅛
15⅝	11	BardCR	.36	2.9	10	131	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
31⅝	15½	BarnGp	s.80	4.6	5	15	17⅝	17⅛	17⅝	
20½	19⅝	BarnBk	n 1	5.8	5	58	20	19⅝	20	— ⅛
23⅛	14⅝	BarryW	s.52	2.2	12	56	23⅛	22	23⅛	+ ⅜
40	23½	Bausch	1	2.6	12	123	38½	38⅛	38⅛	+ ⅛
49½

NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Dec. 27

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

(Continued from Page 5)

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock Div. In $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
35¼	27¾	CrwnCk		6	99	29	28⅞	28⅞	+ ⅛
44	30⅝	CrwZel 2.10	5.0	7	119	41⅝	41¼	41⅝	+ ⅝
60¾	34⅝	CrumF 2.52	4.7	5	28	54	53⅝	53⅝	— ⅜
14⅝	6⅞	Culbro .65e	0.1		96	8⅛	8	8	
39⅛	27⅞	CumEn 1.80	5.8	4	61	31⅛	30⅞	31	— ¼
13	8¾	CunnDrp .40	4.1	7	2	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	
11⅝	8¾	CurrInc 1.10	12.	4	16	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
20¼	12⅞	CurtW .80	4.0	9	565	u20¼	19	20¼	+1⅜
27½	21⅞	CurtW A 2	7.4		14	27	25½	27	+1½
29⅞	17½	Cycle s .88	3.9	3	12	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	— ¼
					— D—D—D —				
12⅝	7⅝	DPF		3	143	8¼	8	8⅛	+ ⅛
7⅞	4¾	Damon .20	3.4	73	171	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	+ ½
20	12⅞	DanRiv 1.12	5.7	5	621	26	19⅞	19¾	+ ⅜
30⅞	24¼	DanCp 1.56	6.0	5	73	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	— ⅛
25¾	15⅛	Daniel .26b	1.1	11	76	24¾	24⅝	24¾	+ ¼
49⅝	37¾	DartInd 1.80	4.5	6	439	40⅝	40	40	
49¼	37¾	Dart pf 2	5.0		8	40¼	39½	40¼	+ ⅜
74½	46	DataGen		11	278	54⅛	53½	53¾	+ ⅛
46½	33	DataTer .30	.8	12	117	37⅞	37⅜	37⅜	+ ⅛
105⅛	66½	Datapnt		16	77	103½	103	103½	+ ½
18⅛	13⅞	Dayco .56b	4.0	3	x49	14⅛	13⅞	14⅛	
46	34⅝	DayHtd 1.80	4.4	6	467	41½	41⅛	41⅜	— ¼
17¼	13⅝	DayrPL 1.24	13.	7	158	14¼	14	14	
76⅝	60	DPL pf 7.48	12.		z1000	61¾	d58⅝	61⅝	+1¾
78⅛	61	DPL pf 7.70	12.		z110	63	63	63	
115	99	DPL pf12.50	13.		z100	100	100	100	—1
41½	33¼	Deere 1.80	5.8	0	335	39⅛	38¾	38¾	— ⅛
14⅛	11⅝	DelmP 1.38	12.	6	189	12⅛	11⅞	11⅞	— ½
47⅝	36	DeltaA 1.20	3.0	7	184	40¼	39⅞	39⅞	— ½
8¼	5⅝	Deltec 2.50c			2	7¼	7¼	7¼	
14⅝	8⅝	Deluxe		3	57	18⅛	18⅛	18½	+ ½
21⅜	16⅛	DenMis 1	5.4	7	21	18⅜	18½	18½	
26⅝	14¼	Dennys .88	5.9	6	131	15⅛	14⅞	15	— ⅛
20	14⅝	Dentsply .88	4.7	11	40	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	+ ⅛
13	10	DeSoto 1	8.3	8	24	12	11⅞	12	+ ½
15⅞	12⅝	DetEd 1.60	13.	6	632	12½	12⅜	12⅜	— ½
68½	57	DetEd pf5.50	9.6		2	57	57	57	— ½
98	71½	DetEd pf9.32	13.		z200	71⅛	71⅛	71⅛	
76¼	59	DetEd pf7.68	13.		z20	59½	59½	59½	—1
75½	58	DetEd pf7.45	13.		z620	60½	59¼	59⅛	— ⅜
75	56½	DetEd pf7.36	13.		z400	58⅝	58¼	58½	— ½
26⅛	21	DE pfF 2.75	13.		26	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	
25	20⅝	DE pfG 2.75	13.		16	21¼	21	21	
21⅞	16⅞	DetE pr2.28	14.		34	17⅛	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅛
25⅝	19¾	Dexter 1	4.4	8	11	22⅝	22⅝	22½	+ ⅛
14⅛	8⅛	DiGior .56	4.4	7	299	13¼	12⅝	12⅝	— ½
24	20⅞	DiGior pf2.25	9.4		4	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	
26½	16⅝	DialCo 1.20	6.2	6	6	19⅞	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
27½	21½	Dialnt 2.20b	5.8	8	134	37⅞	37½	37½	— ¼
39⅞	19	Diamond 1.60	5.6	9	616	29⅝	29½	29⅝	— ½
32⅝	18⅝	Diebold .70	2.1	12	94	u33	32⅝	32⅝	+ ¼
69½	48⅝	DigitalEq		15	782	68	67⅝	67⅝	+ ½
14⅛	7¾	Dillingm .60	4.8	5	96	12½	12⅜	12⅜	
23⅛	15⅝	Dillon s 1.08	6.7	0	16	16¼	16	16⅛	— ½
44⅝	33	Disney .72	1.6	13	1349	u45⅝	44¼	44¾	+ ½
6¾	2⅞	Divrsfdn		11	759	u 6⅞	6⅝	6½	— ¼
6⅜	3⅜	DivrsMid			115	4⅜	4½	4½	
19½	18	DrPepsr .60	5.6	11	204	18½	18	18½	— ½
27	15⅛	Decorad		20	134	18	15½	16	+ ⅜
52	34⅛	DmeMa s.50	1.0		266	49⅞	48½	49½	+2
20⅛	18⅜	Donald n.60	3.0	7	165	20	19⅞	20	+ ⅜
5⅛	3¼	DonLJ .14	3.6	11	117	4½	3⅞	3⅞	+ ⅛
30⅞	25½	Donnly 1	3.6	9	120	28⅝	27⅞	28	— ¼
20	11¼	Dorsey .75	5.4	4	230	14	13½	14	+ ¼
23⅞	27¾	Dovers .86	2.8	18	604	32	30⅞	30⅞	—1⅜
34⅞	24⅝	DowCh 1.60	4.9	8	1262	33¾	32½	32¾	+ ½
40	31⅞	DowJn 1.44	3.7	12	75	38⅞	38⅜	38⅜	— ⅛
32⅝	23⅞	Dravo 1.28	4.2	0	77	30⅜	30⅜	30½	— ⅜
57½	35⅝	Dresr 1.10	2.1	9	445	52¼	51⅞	51⅞	— ¼
17¼	14¼	DreyBd 1.22		4	49	15⅛	14⅝	14⅝	
20⅞	11¼	Dreyfs 1.02e	5.2	7	3	19⅞	19⅝	19⅝	
45⅝	27	duPont s 2a	4.9	6	388	40⅝	40⅜	40⅜	
45¼	35¼	duPnt pf3.50	9.5		1	36⅝	36⅝	36⅝	— ¼
57¼	45	duPnt pf4.50	9.8		5	46	45¼	46	+ ⅛
20⅝	16¼	DukeP 1.92	11.	6	1152	17⅝	17	17⅝	+ ⅛
82	65	Duke pf6.75	9.9		3	68½	68¼	68½	— ½
90⅝	69	Duke pf8.20	12.		z270	70½	70	70½	+ ½
85⅝	64½	Duke pf7.80	11.		z10	68½	68½	68½	— ⅛
26⅝	24¼	Duke pf2.69	11.		8	25⅝	25½	25½	
91½	70	Duke pf8.28	12.		z100	72¼	72	72	— ½
42½	30⅝	DunBr 1.76	4.0	14	309	u43½	41⅝	43½	+2⅛
16⅞	13½	DuqLt 1.60	13.	0	352	13⅝	13½	13⅝	
22½	18	Duq pfA2.10	11.		z300	18½	d17¾	18½	+ ½
20½	15	Duq pf 1.87	13.		z300	14⅝	d14½	14½	—1½
21½	15½	Duq pf 2	12.		z740	17	16¼	16¼	— ¾
22	16¼	Duq pf 2.05	12.		z50	16¼	16¼	16¼	— ⅛
21⅜	16¾	Duq prK2.18	12.		13	17	17	17	
23¾	18	Duq pr 2.31	13.		z320	18⅛	18	18¼	+ ¼
27½	23	Duq pr 2.25	12.		z600	23½	23½	23½	
11⅝	6	DulchB .10	1.7	19	53	10⅝	10⅛	10⅝	+ ⅜
7½	4⅝	DynAm .10a	1.6	9	41	6½	6½	6⅜	— ⅛
					— E—E—E —				
47½	25½	EGG .80	1.7	16	97	u47¾	47¼	47½	+ ⅜
3⅛	1⅞	EMI .19i		44	80	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	
35	22⅝	E Syst 1	3.0	12	10	33½	33	33⅛	+ ⅜
25⅝	19⅞	EagleP .88	4.3	7	59	21	26	26¼	— ¾
21¾	15	Easco 1.28	7.1	6	65	17	16⅞	17	+ ⅛
10⅛	5⅞	EastAir		5	442	6⅜	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
24⅝	19½	EsAir pf2.69	14.		22	19⅝	19½	19½	— ¼
24	14⅝	EastGF .92	4.2	10	670	22⅝	21⅞	22½	+ ⅜
15½	11⅝	EastUtl 1.60	12.	7	122	13	11⅝	13	
66⅝	47¾	EsKod 2.40c	4.9	8	1863	49	48⅛	48⅝	+ ¼
29⅝	23⅝	Eaton s 1.72	6.6	5	25	26¼	26	26	— ⅛
21½	14¼	Echlin .44	3.0	18	167	15	14⅝	14⅞	+ ⅛
30⅛	19⅝	EckrdJk 1	3.7	11	17	27½	27¼	27¼	— ½
35	22½	EdisBr 1.32	5.3	6	54	25½	25	25¼	+ ⅛
19⅞	13½	Edwrd .60a	3.8	4	13	15⅝	15½	15⅝	
22¼	15	ElPaso 1.48	6.6	7	740	23	21⅝	21⅝	
24¾	19⅝	EPG dpf2.35	12.		23	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	— ¼
12¼	8¼	ElcorCp 24	2.3	8	85	11⅝	10⅝	11½	+ ⅜
8⅞	5½	ElecAssc		11	81	7¼	7	7⅛	— ½
28	18¼	EDS 1	3.7	14	39	27¼	26⅞	23	— ½
5⅛	2¾	ElMeMg		27	192	3⅜	3⅛	3½	
9½	6¾	EMM pf 1k			28	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
26¾	17¾	Elsin 1.60	7.8	8	x23	23	22⅝	22⅝	
7⅞	3½	Elixir		13	55	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
39	22¼	EmrsEl 1.60	4.5	18	642	35¼	34⅞	35¼	+ ¼
23⅝	16⅝	EmryA 1	6.1	9	320	16⅝	d16¼	16⅝	— ⅜
41¼	29⅛	Emhart 2.40	7.7	6	139	31½	30⅞	31	— ¼
14½	11¼	EmpDs 1.44	13.	7	44	11½	11⅜	11⅜	
18	7¾	EmpD pf.92	11.		z100	8¼	8¼	8¼	+ ½
29⅝	13½	EmpGas .50	1.7	8	15	29⅛	28¾	28¾	— ½
63¾	27¾	EngMC 1.96	3.3	7	663	60¼	58⅞	59¾	+ ½
31½	25⅝	EngMC wi			164	29⅝	28⅞	29½	+ ¼
21	13⅛	Ennis s .56	3.3	7	6	17⅛	17	17	— ¼
30⅝	17	Enarch 1.56	5.3	12	53	29½	29¼	29½	+ ¼
107	100¼	Ens pf 10.32	10.		z50	103	103	103	
19⅛	12⅝	Entex s .80	4.5	9	244	18½	17½	17⅞	+ ⅜
23⅜	12⅝	Envirtec 1	7.3	11	289	13⅝	13¼	13⅝	+ ½
24½	19⅝	Equifax 2.20	11.	6	11	20	19⅞	19⅞	— ⅛
11½	9	Equimk .96	11.	5	12	9¼	9¼	9¼	— ½
24½	19	Equmk pf2.21	12.		8	19⅝	19⅛	19¼	
25	17¾	EqutG s1.64	6.6	6	37	25	24¾	24⅞	+ ½
28⅝	14	EqtLf 3	14.	8	165	15	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
32	23½	Esmrk 1.84	6.4	7	320	28⅞	28⅞	28¾	+ ¼
23⅝	10⅝	Espuire .70	4.2	5	14	16¾	16½	16½	— ½
14⅛	10½	EssexCh .80	7.4	5	33	11⅛	10⅝	10⅝	
31⅜	12⅝	Estrlin .80	2.5	9	178	u32½	31½	32¼	+1⅛
30	21	Ethyl 1.50	5.3	6	53	28½	27¾	28½	+1
75¼	54¾	Ethyl pf2.40	3.4		3	71	71	71	—3
24⅞	17⅝	EvanP 1.60a	7.2	5	105	22¾	22	22¼	— ⅛
14	11	Even pf1.40	13.		23	11	d10⅞	11	
19¾	14⅝	Even pf2.10	12.		3	17	16⅝	17	+ ⅛
41	25¾	ExCelO 1.90	4.8	8	22	39⅞	39¼	39¼	— ¾
18⅝	15	Exclsr 1.71e	12.		49	15½	15¼	15¼	— ⅛
61¼	48¾	Exxon 4.40	8.0	6	1716	55¼	55	55¼	+ ½
					— F—F—F —				
29½	22¾	FMC 1.40	5.4	6	36	26	25½	26	+ ¼
39	31½	FMC pf 2.25	6.8		55	33	32⅞	32	+ ⅜
12⅛	7⅛	Fabrge .40	3.4	18	219	13	11⅛	11⅝	— ¼
8	4½	FabrChr .20	5.6	5	44	5⅛	5	5	
7¼	3⅜	FacetEnl .15e	2.4	88	70	6⅛	5¾	6½	+ ⅜
43⅜	25	Fairchd s1.20	2.9	6	116	42	40¾	42	+1½
13⅜	8⅛	FairmIF .74	5.2	14	285	u14⅜	13⅞	14½	+1⅜
11	8½	Fairmpt 1	9.6		z700	10⅝	10	10⅝	+1½
15⅛	9⅝	FamDr .40	3.1	7	9	12⅝	12¼	12⅝	+ ⅛
16	11½	FrWstFn		4	20	13½	13¼	13¼	— ¼
4½	3⅛	FarahMf			153	4½	4⅛	4½	+ ½
6¾	3	Fedders			306	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
46¼	35⅝	FedCo 2.40	6.4	7	32	37½	37	37¼	— ⅛
51	21	FedExpr		11	85	49	48⅛	48½	— ⅜
20¼	14¼	FdMogs1.08	6.6	5	24	16	15⅞	15⅞	
19⅜	15⅜	FedNM 1.28	7.9	5	218	16⅛	16	16½	
32½	20⅞	FedPB 1	3.2	30	112	21¼	31½	31½	— ½
39⅜	26½	FPap pf1.20	3.1		3	38⅜	38⅜	38⅜	—1
19⅜	12⅛	FdSignl s	1.1	0	43	u19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	+ ⅜
33½	25⅜	FedStr 1.70	6.1	0	265	28½	27⅞	27⅞	— ½
29⅜	19	Ferro 1.20	5.7	5	195	21	20⅝	20⅝	
13½	7½	FidLex 1	6.7	3	95	9	8⅞	9	+ ⅛
24½	29½	FidUnl 2.80	9.1	5	8	30¾	30¾	30¾	— ½
37¾	34½	Fidcsl 1.40c	5.5	4	45	25⅝	25¼	25¼	
18½	10	Filmwy .20b	1.7	0	333	11⅝	11¼	11⅜	+ ⅜
11	6⅝	Filmwy pf			103	7¾	7½	7¾	— ⅛
19	10½	FinCoA .50	3.4	5	10	14⅝	14¾	14¾	+ ¼
19½	12½	FinSBar 1	6.9	5	38	14⅝	14¼	14½	+ ⅛
45½	22	FirFed 1.40	4.4	7	154	31⅝	31¼	31½	+ ½
13⅝	0½	Firstm .60	6.6	7	848	9⅛	8⅞	9⅛	
21¾	14	FlChr .80	4.5	5	411	18	17¾	17¾	— ⅛
19⅝	14⅝	FstChic 1.20	7.9	5	1299	15½	15⅛	15¼	— ⅛
40¾	31½	FlBnTx 1.56	4.0	7	140	39⅝	39	39	— ½
42¼	31¼	FtInBn 1.50	3.9	8	103	38⅝	38	38¼	— ¼
29⅝	18	FstMiss .40	1.4	37	120	28⅛	28	28⅛	— ½
33½	25½	FstNBa 2.20	7.6	4	28	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	+ ½
25¼	20⅝	FNStBr 2.20	11.	5	22	21⅛	20⅝	20¾	+ ½
15	0½	FstPa .44	5.8	6	542	9	8⅞	8⅞	
3	1⅛	FstPa wi			92	1½	1⅛	1⅛	
2⅝	1⅛	FtPaMtg			39	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	+ ⅛
19½	10½	FtUnRt 1.28	8.2	16	34	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+ ¼
8½	6⅛	FtWxBk .52	7.6	5	33	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ½
22	22½	FtWisc 1.88	7.5	5	5	25	25	25	
26¾	19¾	FtSchM 1.50	5.7	7	47	26½	26⅛	26½	+1
15½	7⅝	FishFds .40	4.5		154	9	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
23⅛	13½	FishrSc .52	2.4	0	47	22⅝	22½	22⅝	— ⅛
12¾	7	FleetEnl .52	5.8	10	395	9	8¼	9	+ ⅛
18½	15½	Fleming 1	5.7	7	45	17½	17½	17½	
19⅝	13½	FlexIV .80	8.2	4	44	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
15	11⅝	Flexi pf1.41	14.		216	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
55⅛	26⅝	FlntKl 1.40b	2.5	7	26	55⅛	54¼	55⅛	+ ⅜
63	39	FloECal		4	2	49⅝	49⅝	49⅝	— ⅛
28⅝	24⅛	FloPL 2.40	9.7	6	852	24⅞	24⅝	24¾	— ¼
23⅝	21½	FloPow 3	10.	7	267	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	
40¼	22⅝	FloSt 1.80	5.5	3	45	33	32¾	33	
55¼	34½	Fluor s 1.20	2.3	13	379	52⅝	51	52½	+1
193½	77¾	Flwrk pf 3	1.7		1	181⅛	181⅛	181⅛	—11⅛
24	16⅝	FootsC 1.70	7.1	8	31	24	24	24	
45⅜	29⅝	FordM 4	12.	3	2191	32¼	32	32¼	— ⅛
30⅝	17⅝	ForMK 1.54	6.0	5	135	26	25⅝	25⅝	— ⅛
28⅝	FMK pf1.88	4.3		1	41⅝	41⅝	41⅝	—2⅛	
13½	18⅛	FtDeor 1.24	11.		52	11⅛	10⅝	10⅝	— ¼
47¼	38⅝	FrHtcw 1.32	3.8	10	84	43⅝	43⅝	43⅝	+ ¼
28⅛	16½	FosWh s.44a	2.4	9	208	27¼	26⅞	27	— ⅛
14⅝	5⅛	Foxmoor .25			211	7⅛	7	7⅛	
47⅝	29⅝	FourPho		15	144	46⅝	44⅛	46½	+3¼
13⅛	8⅛	FoxStoP .60	4.9	6	36	10	9¾	9⅞	— ⅛
44¼	29⅝	Foxbro 1.20	3.4	9	200	39	38	38	—1½
10⅝	5¼	FrankM .40	4.5	5	104	9	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
61	30	FrptMn s1.20	1.9	16	665	u63¼	60	63¼	+3¼
18⅛	9⅞	Frlstrn .20	2.6	10	57	11⅛	11½	11½	— ¼
45	25⅝	Fruehf 2.40	8.4	4	214	28⅝	27⅝	28⅛	+ ⅜
19	8⅝	Fuqua .50	2.6	4	500	u19¼	18⅞	19	+ ⅛
16½	12¼	Fuqa pf1.25	7.9		24	16	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅛
					— G—G—G —				
13¼	9¼	GAF .60	4.4	5	754	10⅝	10⅜	10⅝	+ ½
17⅜	13⅛	GAF pl 1.25	8.8		38	14⅛	13⅝	13⅝	— ½
46	23⅞	GATX 3	5.6	6	299	35⅝	35⅛	35½	+ ½
61	14	GCA .20	3.29		215	u61⅝	59½	61	—1
40½	34½	GCA wi			21	u41	39¾	41	+ ⅛
14½	6¾	GDV		4	119	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	— ½
6⅛	3¾	GF Eqs			22	5⅛	3⅞	3⅞	
24⅝	14	GK Tec 1.30	5.7	5	516	23⅝	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅛
29⅝	20	GK pf 1.94	6.9		82	28⅝	28	28⅛	— ½
3⅞	1⅞	GMR Pr			53	2⅛	2⅛	2¼	+ ⅛
38	30¾	GalvHrp .40	1.1	16	87	36⅝	36	36	— ⅛
34⅝	22¼	GamSk 1.50	4.7	6	17	32¼	32	32	— ¼
49¼	39½	Gannett 3	4.2	13	159	48	47⅝	48	+ ⅛
13½	6⅛	GapStr .38	4.7	5	95	8⅛	7⅝	8⅛	
26½	14½	Garflnk 1.24	7.9	5	113	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅛
16¼	12¾	GasSvc 1.28	8.5	6	21	15⅛	15	15⅛	
9⅞	6⅝	Gateway .40	6.2	5	3	9⅝	9½	9⅝	
53¾	33⅝	GeorHt 0.36	1.7	24	53	49	48¼	49	+ ⅛
37¾	23⅝	Geico 1.20	4.0	7	66	30¼	29¾	29¾	— ⅜
30	20⅝	GenCo		15	26⅛	25⅞	26¼	26¼	
15⅛	9⅝	GAInv 1.22a	8.1		23	15	14¾	15	+ ½
64⅝	39⅞	GnAmO .60b	1.8	24	46	60¼	59⅝	60¼	+1
17⅜	13¾	GnBcsh .80	5.3	4	1	15½	15½	15½	— ¼
17½	6¼	GnCare 8		18	121	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	
25½	17¾	GCinm s .68	2.8	18	93	23⅝	22½	22⅞	+1⅜
61	27¾	GDyn s 1.20	2.0	9	627	58¾	57¾	58¼	+1⅛
72	50	GDyn pf4.25	6.1		2	70½	69⅝	70½	+ ½
55⅝	45	GenEl 2.80	5.5	8	819	51	50⅛	50⅞	+ ⅜
37	28¼	GnFds 2	5.9	6	347	34	33⅝	33⅞	
47	26⅝	GnGth 1.57e	4.1	26	37	38¾	38½	38½	+ ¼
23¼	9½	GnHost .70	3.8	6	15	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛	— ½
49⅞	26⅞	GnInst .80	1.6	9	180	49¼	48¾	48¾	
46	33⅝	GnInstr pf 3	6.8		7	44¼	43½	44	— ⅛
14¾	18¼	GenMed .44	3.3	10	81	13¼	13⅛	13¼	
30¾	23½	GnMills 1.32	5.3	8	1102	25½	25	25	— ½
45⅝	49¾	GMot 5.00e	10.	4	2587	51½	50½	50⅞	— ⅜
46½	36⅝	GMot pf3.75	10.		3	37½	37¼	37½	— ⅛
62¾	49	GMot pf 5	9.9		43	50⅝	49⅞	50⅛	— ½
10¼	10⅝	GnPart .80	5.4	4	113	15	14⅝	14⅞	— ⅛
18⅞	7	GPU 1.20e	15.	4	2419	7⅞	7⅝	7¾	
14	5½	GnRefr		6	18	10	9¾	9¾	— ¼
39½	25	GnSignl 1.28	3.4	11	77	38	37⅝	37⅞	— ¼
11	7	GnSteel .40b	4.8	6	23	8⅝	8¼	8¼	
35¾	26½	GTE 2.72	9.6	7	530	28¼	28⅛	28¼	+ ⅛
26¾	20½	GTEPf 2.48	12.		16	21½	21⅛	21¼	— ½
14⅝	11¼	GTEPf1.20	12.		250	11¼	11⅛	11¼	
27	19	GTire 1.50	7.1	5	300	21¼	20½	21	+ ⅜
5¼	3⅜	Genesco		97	292	4⅛	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
24	17¼	Genst g s1.20			29	22	21¼	21⅞	— ¼
26⅞	21	GenuPt s.68	3.6	11	211	24½	24	24½	— ⅛
38⅝	23½	GaPac 1.28	4.6	8	531	26½	26¼	26¼	
24¼	30	GaPac pf2.24	4.7		1	33½	33½	33½	
24⅝	20	GaPw pf2.54	13.		0	20⅝	20⅝	20

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Is Isaiah Berlin the Philosopher of the 1980s?

by Yorick Blumenfeld

LONDON — Sir Isaiah Berlin is undoubtedly the most imaginative, gifted and learned historian of ideas of our time. To know him is to have experienced intellectual awe. And yet, although he has recently celebrated his 70th birthday and Hogarth Press about to issue the fourth and final volume of his "Selected Writings," he remains virtually unknown to the public at large.

Sir Isaiah's relative obscurity says much about 20th-century intellectual values, but it also reflects his own personal wishes. Unlike contemporary self-promoters such as authors Norman Mailer or Norman Podhoretz, Sir Isaiah has tried assiduously to avoid the mass media. Partly this is because of his natural modesty. Over the past four decades, Sir Isaiah has chosen to enlighten select audiences principally through conversation. Winson Churchill, Franklin D. Roosevelt, John F. Kennedy, Chaim Weizmann and Felix Frankfurter are among those who have been privy to his astonishing insights.

During a brief encounter in London's Burlington Arcade recently, Sir Isaiah talked with a touch of nostalgia about his life. It appeared as if he were settling in for the years of retirement. This seemed all the greater pity because he was as lucid and intellectually ebullient as ever. True, he was thinner now than 25 years ago. His hair is grayer and there are more lines in his face, but the warm, compassionate, understanding look remains in his eyes.

I first met Sir Isaiah in 1954 at Harvard College, after my tutor told me that Berlin's course in Russian Intellectual History of the 19th Century was a *tour de force*. I went to the first class, which was standing-room-only. Talking very swiftly, but deliberately, Berlin (who did not receive his knighthood until 1957) asked those in the room who could not read French to please raise their hands and keep them raised. Then he asked those who could not read German to do the same. Most hands were up by then. Finally, he asked all those who couldn't read Russian to lift theirs. That took care of almost 90 percent. Now, he said, he would like all those who raised their hands to leave the room. To the three dozen students who remained he distributed a most awesome, quadrilingual, mimeographed reading list.

Isaiah Berlin had an unusual lecture style. He would sit down, look to one corner of the lecture hall, and then, in a high-pitched voice, he would begin to tumble out words at the rate of 200 per minute. There was no use in trying to take notes. I was challenged simply trying to understand the strong Oxonian English that covered up his native Russian/Latvian. Berlin would not look away, stop or refer to any notes during the duration of the lecture. He delivered a virtuoso performance every time.

Although the course was supposed to cover the 19th century in Czarist Russia, so much background was necessary that, having examined the French and German philosophers and political thinkers of the 18th and early 19th centuries, there was almost no time left for the Russians. To those of us who took the course, it hardly mattered. It was an overwhelming experience to follow "The Mind" at work. Berlin was a master at amplifying the sweeping generalization. His thoughts seemed to run on and on without a pause. For example, in a chapter on "The Age of Enlightenment," which he was working on at that time, he wrote:

"Indeed it might almost be said that the history of philosophy in its relation to the sciences, consists, in part, in the dismantling of those questions which are either empirical (and inductive) or formal (and deductive), from the mass of problems which fill the minds of men, and the sorting out of these under the heads of the empirical or formal sciences concerned with them.

"It is in this way that, for instance, astronomy, mathematics, psychology, biology, etc., became divorced from the general corpus of philosophy of which they once formed a part," he continued. "The advance both of the sciences and of philosophy seems bound up with this progressive allocation of the empirical and formal elements. . .leaving behind a nucleus of unresolved (and largely unanalyzed) questions, whose generality, obscurity and, above all, apparent (or real) insolubility by empirical or formal methods, gives them a status of their own which we tend to call philosophical."

I naturally derived enormous pleasure from encountering such a disciplined, retentive and encyclopedic mind. Yet there was a disturbing element in this relationship almost from the first.

Geoff Howard — Camera Press

He was a bachelor at that time, and I was most fortunate to live above him in Harvard's Lowell House. We became quite friendly, but the trouble was that I could never tell him anything new. I recall how once I tried to talk to him about the unusual sense of color of the Hopi Indians, something I myself had studied in New Mexico and Arizona. To my dismay, I quickly discovered that he had also been to New Mexico and had talked to the anthropologist Clyde Kluckhohn on the subject.

I recall coming down to his room once at about 11 a.m. (He had acquired a reputation for sleeping late.) After quickly opening the door, he jumped back under the covers. About seven books on a variety of subjects were piled on a small coffee table next to the bed. I picked one up at random. I believe it was on President John Quincy Adams. I asked whether he had read it. Casually, he replied that he had gone through the lot — borrowed from Harvard's Widener Library — the night before. I was rather incredulous. I opened up the book on Adams and asked him some obscure question about the "Letters of Publicola." Whereupon Berlin, staring at the ceiling, started to quote from memory the text of the page I had opened.

I found this unsettling. Seven books in one evening had been committed to his photographic memory. Perhaps it was true, as has sometimes been alleged, that he could absorb information by "subconscious osmosis?" I was convinced that such a mind could, indeed was *obliged*, to strive for the very heights. And yet he seemed curiously detached from the controversies of the day. The philosophical problems to which he addressed himself seemed to have little or only tangential concern with practical utility.

I began to ask myself questions. What can we expect from our best minds? What guidance can we seek from them? Have we the right to demand a dispensation of their wisdom? As time passed, I became increasingly frustrated in seeking some resolution to my admittedly great expectations of Isaiah Berlin.

Perhaps it is necessary briefly to separate the facts from the legend. Born in Riga, Latvia, in 1909, Sir Isaiah Berlin came to Britain with his parents in 1920. He quickly assimilated and graduated with first class honors in Modern Greats (philosophy, politics and economics) at Corpus Christi College, Oxford in 1931. He lectured at Oxford throughout the '30s and most of his early writing was in the areas of pure philosophy and music.

Although Sir Isaiah was one of the leading participants in the philosophical discussions of the circle of positivists at Oxford in the 1930s, he could never accept their doctrinaire positions. He particularly reacted against historical determinism. He felt it denied the free will of the individual by asserting that each of our lives is shaped by theoretically predictable forces. He pointed out that no determinist ever acted or spoke in daily life as if he ever really believed in his own principles.

Determinism, he said, provides a release "from all those moral burdens which men in less enlightened days used to carry with so much labor and anguish." Although he never attempted to "refute" determinism, he programmatically rejected it in its own terms.

Berlin felt that determinism was not relevant to the study of history. His first book, "Karl Marx" (1939) provided an extraordinary insight into the intellectual development of the great thinker. Berlin showed that there was very little of the "scientific" in Marx's "socialism." Nothing was quite as "inevitable" as Marx had tried to make the flow of life appear. The short work was widely hailed as a most remarkable and concise biography. What would come next, his colleagues wondered?

World War II summarily removed Berlin from the rarefied and congenial circles of Oxford and brought him into contact with the "real" world. He was attached to the British mission in Washington right before Pearl Harbor and became Winston Churchill's private ear in the nation's capital. Quickly he made his mark on official Washington. Justice Brandeis, listening to one of Berlin's informal talks, is reported to have said: "Mr. Berlin, I count myself quite fortunate. I've been with you 30 minutes and I've been able to understand almost a quarter of what you've said."

At the end of the war, following a brief tour in Moscow, Berlin returned to the high tables of Oxford. However, he decided to leave pure philosophy for the history of ideas, the philosophy of history, and the evolution of political theory.

"I asked myself whether I wished to devote the rest of my life to a study, however fascinating and important in itself, which, transforming as its achievements undoubtedly were, would not, any more than criticism, or poetry, add to the store of positive human knowledge," he said. "I gradually came to the conclusion that I should prefer a field in which one could hope to know more at the end of one's life than when one had begun."

As an historian of ideas, Berlin talked eloquently for years to all who would listen at Harvard College, Bryn Mawr College, the University of Chicago, City University of New York, Oxford and the London School of Economics (among other places).

He was witty and he was spontaneous. He charmed and inspired his audiences everywhere, at formal dinners as well as in the classroom, but these gems were scattered to the wind. Nor could he bring himself to write that major opus that everyone had hoped for or expected.

Quite the contrary, he seemed to fear the very idea. He wrote marvellous introductions to volumes on philosophy; he contributed frequently to obscure journals and composed essays in political quarterlies. Occasionally, there were transcriptions of lectures, such as the "Essays on Two Concepts of Liberty," which was his inaugural lecture as the Chichele Professor of Social and Political Theory at Oxford and which was later reprinted and expanded in 1969 as "Four Essays on Liberty."

There was no doubt in my mind that Sir Isaiah was, and remains, a man of genius. But was he an original genius? And was he living up to his incredible, nay, his unrivaled potential? I felt a nagging concern. Something was missing. As a teacher, lecturer, clarifier of ideas, or as a mentor to the famous, he was splendid.

But there was the other side to him which appeared reluctant to make a commitment, to transfer the major body of his ideas on to paper. He appeared to be the entertaining philosophic commentator watching the agonizing and agonized ideological struggles of our time from gentlemanly sidelines. As Maurice Bowra once wrote: "Though like our Lord and Socrates he does not publish much, he thinks and says a great deal and has had an enormous influence on out times."

Did life became too comfortable for him in his early 50s? He married the wealthy Anne Elizabeth de Gunzbourg in 1956 and thereafter enjoyed every luxury. There was the flat at London's exclusive residence, Albany; a vacation home in Portofino, Italy; and the best of wine and company at Oxford. He became the first president of Wolfson College at Oxford (1966-75) and the president of the British Academy (1974-1978). Socially it was an extremely rewarding existence. For a while, he became portly and mocked his own antipathy to any form of exercise. An intellectual par excellence the only sport he engaged in was cerebral tennis.

I believe that somewhere along the line Berlin tried to pattern his life along the lines of Alexander Herzen, the brilliant and gifted 19th-century political activist whom he so admired. "Herzen, like Diderot," he wrote, "was an amateur of genius whose opinions and activities changed the direction of social thought in his country. Like Diderot, too, he was a brilliant and irrepressible talker: He talked equally well in Russian and in French to his intimate friends and in the Moscow *salons* — always in an overwhelming flow of ideas and images; the waste, from the point of view of posterity, is probably immense." The multi-lingual Sir Isaiah could almost have been writing about himself.

> 'Mr. Berlin,' Justice Brandeis once told Sir Isaiah, 'I count myself quite fortunate. I've been with you 30 minutes and I've been able to understand almost a quarter of what you've said.'

In another article about Marx and Disraeli, Sir Isaiah wrote that the Victorian Prime Minister was "driven to invent a role for himself." Berlin in a sense did the same thing. He channeled his astonishing ability to assimilate history and philosophy into making a comprehensible framework for the study of the history of ideas. This comparatively new field made it possible for him to explore more broadly based insights into the heritage, birth and growth of those conceptual patterns that shape us as thinking beings.

The history of ideas is a rich but imprecise field which has yet to gain academic respect. It has permitted Sir Isaiah to remain curiously detached. He dug here and there, in seemingly random fashion, unearthing potsherds in the form of curious bits of our intellectual heritage. Pieced together, these could be parts of a large monument, that of the phenomenology of European consciousness over the last 250 years. I could not be sure.

Sir Isaiah continued to explore the origins and nature of the deeply embedded ideals and ideas which we hold. His most recent volume of selected writings, "Against the Current" (Hogarth Press, 1979) is characteristically concerned with the phenomenon of originality. Berlin looks at fairly obscure thinkers like the Italian philosopher Giovanni Battista Vico, Herzen, Georges Sorel or Moses Hess, whose minds enriched the history of ideas. For example, he comments at length about Hess, one of the 19th

(Continued on Page 10W)

New Year's Eve — The View From the Front Seat

New Year's Eve: 1979

Editor's Note: Thomas Mann once pointed out that it is "only we mortals who ring bells and fire off pistols" at the stroke of midnight, whether it's to welcome a new year or a new century. Time and Nature, Mann noticed, do not throw thunderstorms or blare trumpets to mark such passages. They are apparently too mature for the kind of human antics that will, depending on our personal state of affairs (health, sex, finance), occur next Monday at midnight.

One way to spend a safe New Year's Eve is to leave the driving to a chauffeur, so he won't forget the goings-on, as you'll read below in "New Year's Eve — The View From the Front Seat." We'll also tell you how to cope with the morning after — with Waverley Root's hilarious hangover remedies (see page 9W). And if you really get into it, you can make a new year's resolution to learn how to make up your own concoctions by taking cooking lessons (see article page 10W).

Otherwise, you're on your own to cope with the 1980s, which British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher has already dighted the "Dangerous Decade," though we're appealing to British philosopher Isaiah Berlin, in the exclusive preview above, to help us all think through the great questions of the '80s — before it's too late.

Naturally, it would be very gratifying if the future seemed a bit rosier before Halley's Comet streaks by on Feb. 9, 1986. But not everyone is overly optimistic that the 1980s will herald an age of Virity.

Novelist Henry Miller, who turned 88 on Dec. 26, says that "the individual who can adapt to this world of today is either a nobody or a sage. In the one case, he is immune to act; and in the other, he is beyond it."

Alvin Toffler, who wrote "Future Shock" a decade ago, says in his new book "The Third Wave" that "whatever forms we use, something revolutionary is happening. A new code book is taking form. . .there are new ground rules for survival."

But then, survival, if that's what's at stake, seems better than the alternative.

Soothsaying aside, perhaps the best way to approach the "Dangerous Decade" is simply to paraphrase entertainer Al Jolson: "You ain't seen nothin' yet, folks."

J. S.-M.

by Georges Bornes

PARIS — This is the season when we chauffeurs endure our longest night of the year — New Year's Eve. A night without sleep, no doubt, and though we'll make a good day's wages, we'll also have to face the most eccentric demands.

"I'm in the embassy, my man, and quick!"

"I'm sorry sir, that won't be possible."

"And why, may I ask?"

"Well, as I have no idea where you come from, I can't at the moment say which embassy you have in mind."

"Ah, yes. I am Colombian. To the Colombian embassy!"

No man is a hero to his valet — or to the chauffeur of his limousine. Strange things go on in Rolls Royces and Cadillacs.

But then chauffeuring is a strange profession, and one meets extraordinary people. There are the clients first, of course, but chauffeurs are interesting enough in their own right. Only a few weeks ago, the accomplice of the great French criminal Mesrine was arrested — and he was a limousine chauffeur. The novelist Didier Martin, who has been nominated more than once for the prestigious French literary prize, the Prix Goncourt, is also a member of my new profession.

It is just three weeks since I took up chauffeuring a limousine. So far, I haven't had to deal with disagreeable customers, but this time it looks as though my luck is out.

Small, podgy, with slicked down hair, Senor Uriquez is one of South America's biggest arms dealers. There's not a single military market where this former colonel doesn't cream off his healthy commission. There he is, perched on the back seat of my Mercedes. I take a look at my street map, which Monsieur doesn't seem to appreciate too much. His little sausage fingers drum impatiently on the armrest. Here we are, 22 rue de l'Elysee. Luckily it isn't far at all, and I don't get lost.

I would have preferred a visit to Fontainebleau with the agreeable couple from Chicago I took out yesterday. Or a tour 'round the Impressionists in the Jeu de Paume with that ravishing Iranian girl, like last Sunday. Just my luck to land Col. Enriquez.

That makes two hours I've been waiting in the rue de l'Elysee. And the third time that a *gendarme* has told me to move on — parking is forbidden, of course. No sign of Col. Enriquez. Little did I know that I would be condemned to drive him around until 5 a.m.

The colonel knows how to enjoy himself in style. Dinner at Maxim's is followed by a long stint at the Rasputin Russian cabaret, where gypsy violinists accompany my friend back onto the sidewalk with lingering Russian melodies. Until he brings out the bank notes. Large wads of 500-franc bills change hands. "Thank you, sir. Thank you very much indeed. Would you care for a little more 'Moscow Nights'?" And surprise of surprises, a 500-franc note is waved in my direction to help me fight off the sleep that has me slumped over my steering wheel.

The first time around, the tip is always a shock. Reputed to be optional, the normal tip is around 100 francs for a full day. Oil billionaires from the Gulf may multiply that by 20. And the heir to one of the longest-established jewelry businesses on the Place Vendome once gave me 20 times less.

The annals of chauffeurs are packed with stories of legendary tips. There was the emir who stepped out of his private jet and found a chauffeur waiting for him with a Citroen DS, reserved for the use of presidents of the Republic and the like. The emir wasn't impressed.

An hour later, he left a Rolls Royce showroom with a Silver Shadow that they happened to have in stock. Three weeks of smooth rides later, the chauffeur asked the emir what he intended to do with the car. "Oh *that*?" said the emir. "You can keep it."

Driving limousines is an excellent observation post for watching the extravagances of money and power. I once drove around the wife of a Latin American premier who was on a state visit to Paris. The lady in question was in France to amuse herself. And we made the regular rounds of the Lido, the Moulin-Rouge and the Casino de Paris — with the statutory dozen bodyguards and police escort to which visiting heads of state are entitled. Our official cortege screeched through all the red lights in Paris on the way to Madame's favorite restaurant or cinema.

Most of the limousine services have exclusive contracts with the big hotels, which guarantee them the daily use of a few cars and a comfortable percentage on the bills. When you line up in front of one of these palaces, you have to announce yourself to the chief bellboy, who makes reservations for chauffeur-driven cars for the guests. The limousine service charges its clients 1,800 francs for a day lasting from 9:30 a.m. to midnight, and covering 85 kilometers. The hotel's commission on that is 236 francs. The chauffeur sees 210 francs of it.

Another story: I pick up an American client at the airport, a famous sport and show-biz figure. My first impression is pleasant enough. A dazzling beauty accompanies him on his way out to dinner. Two hours later, I collect them, both radiant. We proceed to a club on the rue de Rivoli. I happen to glance into the rear mirror, and the scene on the back seat of the Cadillac must be something like what the butler saw. Luckily, we don't have far to go.

One hour later, my client re-emerges. But his friend is unfamiliar. This time, the destination is Regine's. Another casual glance at the rear mirror reveals the same scenario. Once again, the journey is mercifully short. Three quarters of an hour later, my reveler reappears, with yet another escort — male this time.

As we head toward Saint-Germain-des-Pres, a fight breaks out in the rear. The raised voices become a flurry of oaths, then a hail of blows. It's all I can do to hold the Cadillac Fleetwood on the road. Screams of pain: My client's adversary has a broken finger. We end up at the American Hospital in Neuilly.

At 6 a.m. I drag my client into the lobby of his hotel, trying to hold him up straight. Once we're inside, he wants to know where I'm off to.

"I'm going home," I reply firmly.

"OK, let's go," he says. Seeing me step back, he kisses me on both cheeks, turns on his heels, and falls slumped into the elevator.

Outside, the day is breaking. The garbage disposal trucks are doing their rounds.

It's a week since I finished work before 3 a.m. I have to sleep. There's a bitter taste in my mouth, and I don't know if I'm sleepy any more. But it's good training, I'm told, for New Year's Eve. ■

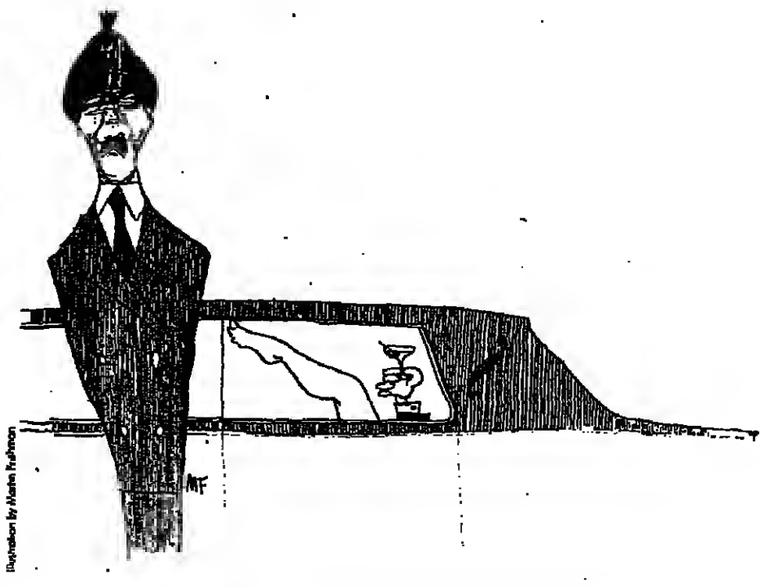

Illustration by Martin Rushfirth

INTERNATIONAL DATEBOOK

AUSTRIA

VIENNA. Museum des 20 Jahrhunderts — Through Jan. 20: "50 Years of American Art from the Museum of Modern Art in New York."
●Musikverein — Dec. 31 and Jan. 1: Vienna Philharmonic Orchestra.
●Konzerthaus — Dec. 31 and Jan. 1: Vienna Symphony Orchestra, G. Albrecht conductor (Beethoven: Symphony No. 9).
●Staatsoper — Dec. 28 at 8; Jan. 2 at 7:30: "The Nutcracker." Dec. 29 at 6:30; Jan. 1 at 6:30: "Der Rosenkavalier." Dec. 30 at 11; Dec. 31 at 7; Jan. 3 at 7: "Die Fledermaus." Dec. 30 at 7: "Fidelio."
●Volksoper — Dec. 28 at 7: "Der Fremdenführer." Dec. 29, 30 and Jan. 3 at 7: "My Fair Lady." Dec. 31 at 1:30 and 7; Jan. 1 at 7: "Die Fledermaus." Jan. 2 at 7: "Gräfin Mariza."

BELGIUM

ANTWERP. King Kong, 38 Keizerstraat — Dec. 28 at 11:30: Leo Coomans saxophone.
●Royal Gallery of Fine Arts — Through Feb. 24: Exhibition "Zero International — New Trends."
●Jordaens House — Jan. 3-21: Exhibition "Monick Van Damme/Marc Meyer."

BRUSSELS. Palais des Beaux Arts (tel: 512.50.451 — Until Dec. 31: "American Art, 1920-40." To Jan. 13: "Roger Somville, 1968-79."
●Theatre National (tel: 217.03.03) — Until Dec. 31: "La Dame de Chez Maxim" (Feydeau).
●Theatre Royal de la Monnaie, Grande Salle (tel: 218.12.01) — Dec. 29 and 31 at 8: "Die Zauberfloete" (Mozart).

CHARLEROI. Palais des Beaux-Arts (tel: 071/32.43.21) — Dec. 29 at 7:30; Dec. 30 at 2:30 and 6:45; Dec. 31 at 8: "L'Auberge du Cheval Blanc," operetta by Ralph Benatzky.

DENMARK

COPENHAGEN. Royal Museum of Fine Arts — Until Dec. 31: Exhibition on Danish choreographer August Bournonville.
●Museum of Decorative Art — To Dec. 31: Exhibitions "East German Toys" and "Dutch Textile and Glass."

ENGLAND

LONDON. Lyric Theater — To Feb. 2: "Laugh Lines," exhibition in the theater foyer organized by the Cartoonists Club of Great Britain with works by national-press cartoonists including Bill Tidy, Leon, Honeysett and Manny Curtis. Dec. 28, 29, 31 and Jan. 1-5 at 2:30 and 7:30: "Aladdin."
●Royal Opera House, The Royal Opera — Dec. 28 and 31 at 7:30; Jan. 5 at 2: "Die Fledermaus" (J. Strauss); Jan. 1 and 4 at 7:30: "La Traviata" (Verdi). The Royal Ballet — Dec. 29 and Jan. 5 at 7:30; "Swan Lake" (Tchaikovsky/Petipa, Ivanov); Jan. 2 and 3 at 7:30: "Cinderella" (Prokofiev/Ashton).
●Royal Academy of Arts — To March 16: Exhibition "Post-Impressionism," works by Cezanne, Manet, Van Gogh, Matisse.
●London Coliseum, English National Opera — Dec. 29 and Jan. 2 at 7: "Julius Caesar" (Handel). Dec. 28, Jan. 3 and 5 at 7:30: "A Night in Venice" (J. Strauss), Jan. 4 at 7: "The Force of Destiny" (Verdi).
●Olivier Theater (National Theater Complex) — Dec. 28 at 7:30; Dec. 29 at 2:45 and 7:30: "Amadeus." Dec. 31 at 7:30: "The Wild Duck."
●Lyttelton Theater (NT Complex) — Dec. 28, 29 and 31 at 7:30; Dec. 29 at 3: "When We Are Married."
●Cottesloe Theater (NT Complex) — Dec. 28 at 8; Dec. 29 at 7:30: "Candleford." Dec. 29 at 3: "Lark Rise."
●Royal Festival Hall — Dec. 28, 29, 31 and Jan. 1-5: London Festival Ballet, "The Nutcracker." Dec. 30 at 7:30: London Concert Orchestra, Marcus Dods conductor, Marilyn Hill Smith soprano; Johann Strauss Dancers in costume. Geraldine Stephenson choreographer. Riverside Terrace, Level 5 — To Jan. 10: "Greek Musical Instruments." Main Foyer — To Jan. 16: Theater Designs by Tim Goodchild. (Both exhibitions open to ticket holders only during performance hours.)
●Queen Elizabeth Hall — Dec. 29 and 31 at 7:45; Dec. 30 at 7:15: Kasatka Cossacks, Gogi Bestavachvili director (traditional Russian, Ukrainian, Georgian and Moldavian songs, music and dances presented in national costumes). Jan. 1 at 7:45: Jessye Norman soprano with Geoffrey Parsons piano (Beethoven, Berg, Brahms). Jan. 2 at 7:45: Lindsay String Quartet (Beethoven, Tippett). Jan. 3 at 7:45: Lydia Mordkovich violin with Peter Donohoe piano (Bartok, Beethoven). Dec. 4 at 7:45: Janet Hilton clarinet, Ralph Kirshbaum cello, Peter Frankl piano (Beethoven, Brahms). Dec. 5 at 7:45: London String Quartet, Idil Biret piano (Schumann, Brahms).
●Purcell Room — Dec. 29 at 7:30: London String Orchestra, James Maddocks conductor/violinist (Rossini, Bach, Grainger). Dec. 30 at 7: Paul Simmonds harpsichord (Sweelinck, Marchand, Duphly). Jan. 2 at 7:30: Marianne Ehrhardt flute, Susan Drake harp (Dodgson, Berio, Alwyn). Jan. 4 at 7:30: Christine and Sandy Blair pianos (Sullivan, J. Strauss, Joplin). Jan. 5 at 7:30: Hazel Andrea soprano, Richard Greenwood piano ("A Himalayan Journey").

OF SPECIAL INTEREST

NEW YEAR'S CONCERTS.
VIENNA, in the Musikverein — Dec. 31 at 7:30 and Jan. 1 at 11 a.m.: Lorin Maazel conducts the Vienna Philharmonic in an all-Strauss program of mazurkas, polkas and marches. The second part of the traditional New Year's Day concert will be telecast simultaneously to 20 countries around the world beginning at 12 noon and will include dance performances by the Vienna State Opera.

●Sadler's Wells Theater — To Feb. 16: D'Oyly Carte Opera Company.
●Victoria and Albert Museum — To Feb. 24: Exhibition of works by French painter Jean Auguste Ingres.
●Wigmore Hall, Christmas-New Year's Festival, to Jan. 2, includes — Dec. 28 at 7:30: The English Concert, Trevor Pinnock director/harpsichordist (Vivaldi, Bach). Dec. 29 at 7:30: Parikian-Fleming-Roberts Trio (Mozart, Faure, Dvorak). Dec. 30 at 7:30: Peter Pears tenor, Murray Perahia piano (Schubert). Dec. 31 at 7:30: The New Excelsior Talking Machine, James Tyler director (American popular music from the turn of the century played on original instruments). Jan. 1 at 7:30: Imogen Cooper piano (Haydn, Chopin, Liszt). Jan. 2 at 7:30: Peter Frankl piano (Schumann cycle).
●Wembley Conference Center — Jan. 2-12: 49th Model Engineer Exhibition.
●Earls Court — Jan. 3-13: International Boat Show.
●Institute of Contemporary Arts — To Jan. 6: "The Shoe Show, 1790-1979," exhibition on the history of shoes.
●Canadian Cultural Center, 5 Rue de Constantine, Paris 7 — To Jan. 20: Exhibitions, "Space and Signs" (works by artist Raymonde Godin) and "Graphics" by Quebecois artists Dumouchel, Leroux-Guillaume and S. Tousignant.

LE VESINET, Centre des Arts et Loisirs du Vesinet, 59 Boulevard Carnot, 78110 Le Vesinet (tel: 976.32.75) — To Jan. 13: Russian paintings.

ITALY

MILAN, La Scala — Dec. 28: "I Due Foscari" (Verdi). Dec. 28 and 30: "Albert Herring" (Britten). Dec. 30: "Boris Godunov" (Mussorgsky). Claudio Abbado, conductor/director.

ROME, Galerie Nazionale d'Arte Moderna, Viale Belle Arti 131 — Through Dec.: Exhibition "Mythology and Iconography of the 20th Century in the Italian Poster, 1895-1914."

JAPAN

TOKYO, Jan. 1: Tenth Tokyo Fashion Week (organized by the Tokyo Industrial Association of Women's and Children's Wear, tel: 03/861.51.41).
●Tokyo and Osaka — Jan. or Feb.: All-Japan Hobby Show '80 (organized by Japan Hobby Association, tel: 03/436.16.94).
●Matsuzakaya Department Store, Ueno, Tokyo and Osaka — Jan. 4-9: 31st All-Japan Calendar Fair.

MONACO

MONTE CARLO, Galerie d'Art Moderne, "Le Point" — To Dec. 31: Exhibition of works by artists from Gericault, Cezanne and Lautrec to Leger, Picasso and Chagall.

SCOTLAND

ABERDEEN. His Majesty's Theater — To Dec. 29: Scottish Ballet, "Cinderella."

GLASGOW. Theater Royal — Dec. 26-31: Scottish Opera, "Fiddler on the Roof."

SPAIN

BARCELONA, Gran Teatro del Liceo (tel: 3/318.91.22) — Jan. 1 at 9:30: "Andrea Chenier" (Giordano). Dec. 30 at 5:30; Jan. 3 and 5 at 9:30: "Turandot" (Puccini).

SWITZERLAND

GENEVA, Grand Theatre — Dec. 28-31; Jan. 4: "L'Auberge du Cheval Blanc" operetta by Ralph Benatzy.
●Maison de la Radio, Salle E. Ansermet — Jan. 2 at 8: Orchestre de la Suisse Romande, H. Stein conductor.
●Casino-Theatre — Jan. 7-12 at 8:30: "Les Aiguilleurs."

WEST GERMANY

BERLIN, Deutsche Oper Berlin (tel: 341.44.49) — Dec. 28 at 7:30: "Hansel und Gretel." Dec. 29 at 7: "Die Hochzeit des Figaro." Dec. 30 at 8: "The Nutcracker."
●Galerie im Zentrum — To Dec. 31: Manfred Laber.
●Komodie (tel: 881.38.93) — Dec. 28-30 at 8; Dec. 31 at 7 and 10:30: "Der Favorit."
●Theater des Westerns (tel: 312.10.22) — Dec. 28-30 at 8; Dec. 31 at 3 and 7: "Showboat."
●Philharmonie — Dec. 31 at 6: New Year's Eve Concert, Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra, Herbert von Karajan conductor, Mark Zeltser, Anne-Sophie Mutter, Yo Yo Ma (Beethoven, Schumann).

COLOGNE, Dec. 28 at 7:30: "Die Schweigsame Frau" (R. Strauss). Dec. 29 at 7:30: "Cosi Fan Tutte" (Mozart). Dec. 30 at 6: "Tannhauser" (Wagner). Dec. 31 at 7: "La Perichole" (Offenbach).

DUSSELDORF, Deutsche Oper am Rhein — Dec. 28 at 7:30: "Romeo and Juliet." Dec. 29 at 7: "Boris Godunov." Dec. 30 at 7:30: "Hansel und Gretel." Dec. 30 at 7: "Der Wildschutz."
●Orangerie — To Jan. 27: Agnes Luiga, Wolfgang Resch, Rainer Trompter.

FRANKFURT, Opera — Dec. 28 and 30: "Don Giovanni." Dec. 29: "Orpheus" and "Petruschka." Dec. 31: "Die Fledermaus."

KIEL, Playhouse — Dec. 28 at 8: "Candide."

MUNICH, Herkulessaal der Residenz — Dec. 31 at 5:30: London Philharmonic Orchestra, Georg Solti conductor.
●Kongressaal des Deutschen Museums — Dec. 31 at 5: Munich Philharmonic, Eugen Jochum conductor (Beethoven: Symphony No. 9). Jan. 5: Ballet, "Schwanensee." Jan. 6: Munich Philharmonic Orchestra, Gerd Albrecht conductor, Maria Kliegel piano.
●Burgersaalkirche, Neuhauser Strasse — Dec. 31 at 8:30: Baroque Ensemble of the Munich Philharmonic (Handel, Bach).
●Christuskirche, Dom-Pedro-Platz — Dec. 31 at 9:30: Scott Stuer trumpet, Bernhard Buttmann organ.

STUTTGART. Wurttembergische Staatsoper (tel: 221.307) — Dec. 30 at 3:30 and 6:30: "Hansel und Gretel."
●Wurttembergische Staatsschauspiel (tel: 221.307) — Dec. 29 and 30: "Hamlet" (Shakespeare). Dec. 28: "Section Nine" (Magdalany).

Eye-Openers and Other Remedies for 'The Morning After'

by Waverley Root

PARIS — Of hangovers, Robert Benchley once said, "There is no cure . . . save death." But, of course, there are less drastic defenses. The most effective is not to drink too much in the first place.

"Water is the only drink for a wise man," Thoreau wrote, but how many of us are wise, especially on New Year's Eve? So, with a toast to the foolish, I herewith present some thoughts on curing hangovers, none of them guaranteed, since scientists say the only true cures are rest and time.

There are two main schools of thought about the curing of hangovers. One turns a disillusioned back on alcohol and seeks recuperation in the most healthful foods available, which in this context seems to mean those richest in B vitamins. I suspect also, after running through the list of traditional hangover remedies built up through the centuries by a sure if empirical instinct, that vitamin C is a useful adjunct.

The other school recommends the "hair-of-the-dog-that-bit-you." This treatment has been resorted to on occasion with such diligence as to suggest an attempt to swallow, not a mere hair, but the whole animal, as in the case of jazz musician Eddie Condon's recipe for a hangover cure, which began, "Take the juice of two quarts of whisky . . ."

Bitters are considered sovereign by the hair-of-the-dog-school. The simplest formula I know is one teaspoon of Angostura bitters in three-quarters of a glass of plain soda water. The Sazerac of New Orleans contains, besides Angostura bitters, whisky, absinthe and sugar. (The Sazerac is one of the items listed under the discreet heading of "Eye-Openers" on a breakfast menu at Brennan's, a New Orleans hostelry that assumes every morning is "a morning after.")

The bitters are also present, though somewhat outnumbered, in the Suffern Bawstard, which Shepheard's Hotel in Cairo is said to have developed as a hangover remedy, though it sounds more like knockout drops — half-ounces of gin, brandy and lime juice with a dash of Angostura bitters. Any space left in the glass is filled with ginger ale, and the result is prettied up with a slice of lime and a sprig of mint — the latter may be laid on the chest if death ensues. The bitters are omitted in the Morning Fizz — one jigger of rye whisky, two ounces of (shudder) Pernod, half a lemon and a teaspoonful of sugar. They have, of course, no place that classic cure, Black Velvet (half-and-half stout and champagne), which I would describe as uglish, but it has many devotees.

Milder versions of the hair-of-the-dog category eschew hard liquor in favor of wine or beer. A bartender at the National Press Club in Washington used to advise opening a bottle of beer when reeling in from a New Year's Eve party, then putting it in the refrigerator overnight. On rising you drank the beer — if you felt that flat beer was preferable to a hangover.

Las Vegas, which probably leads the nation in hangover production, is credited with having devised a concoction consisting of three-quarters of a glass of tomato juice, two tablespoonfuls of cream, one raw egg and a scattering of nutmeg, which would then seem ready to drink, but some power has decreed that three ounces of beer should be added to it.

"The French," wrote Alec Waugh in "Wines and Spirits," "drink cassis mixed with dry white wine; for obscure reasons of their own they call it *rince-cochon* — pig rinse." This is an accurate description of the aperitif known as a Kir, but it is not a *rince-cochon*, whose name might have seemed less mysterious to Mr. Waugh if he had known that it was a hangover remedy. It consists of a little lemon syrup in the bottom of a wine glass, enough light, dryish white wine to reach midheight and soda water to the top.

There is an intermediate class of hangover remedies that combines alcohol with the innocent essences of the B vitamins, of which the classic is the Bloody Mary — vodka and tomato juice — which was invented in the 1920s at Harry's New York Bar in Paris. The bullshot — coosomme with lemon juice, several drops each of Worcestershire sauce and Tabasco, salt and pepper — would be all the way over into the temperance column if it did not also contain a modicum, or sometimes only half a modicum, of vodka.

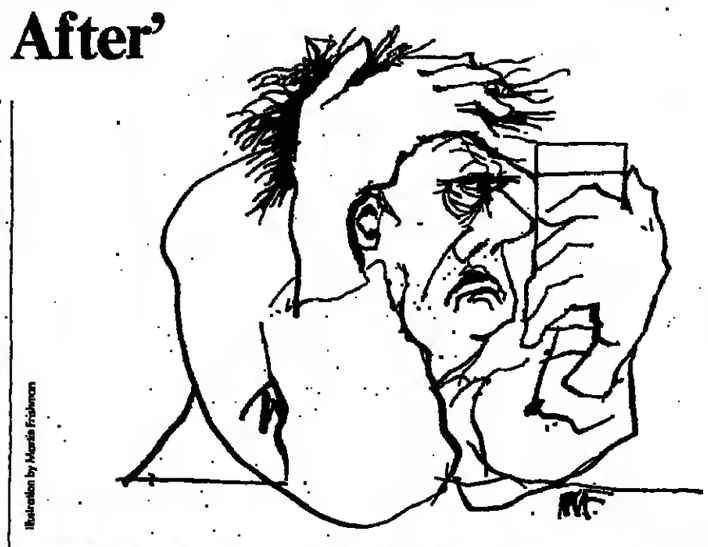

Illustration by Morris Frickman

Milk, a potent adversary of alcohol, is combined with hard liquor in a number of lifesavers. It is a double-threat remedy. Not only does it contain reasonable amounts of the B vitamins plus vitamin A, but it spreads itself over the stomach lining, forming a filter that retards the penetration of alcohol into the bloodstream, giving the liver a little more time to deal with the difficulties that confront it.

People with more foresight than I have sometimes drink a glass of milk before starting out for an evening on the town, but I settle for drinking milk when I reach home, if I can wrestle the refrigerator door open, and thereafter do nothing for the hangover except to eat well, preferably foods that provide ballast for the uneasy stomach (mashed potatoes with lots of butter are useful). After the second meal from the moment of castrophe, I usually find myself once more a member of the human race.

The usefulness of milk in this connection suggests that our ancestors knew what they were doing when they made eggnog, with milk or cream, a feature of the holiday season, thus offering in the same package the poison and its antidote. An old recipe in Eliza Leslie's "Directions for Cookery, in Its Various Branches" describes it thus: "Beat separately the yolks and whites of six eggs. Stir the yolks into the quart of rich milk, or thin cream, and add half a pound of sugar. Then mix in half a pint of rum or brandy. Flavor it with a grated nutmeg. Lastly, stir in gently the beaten white of an egg [you could take up tempera painting with the other five]. It should be mixed in a china bowl."

Of the temperance remedies, the most famous is no doubt the Prairie Oyster, a term that has other meanings, too, but never mind. The classic recipe starts with a glass of tomato juice, enriched with a raw egg (this is the oyster), a teaspoonful of Worcestershire sauce, a drop of Tabasco and salt and pepper. Taking the name at its face value, a New York restaurant replaced the egg by a brace of raw oysters, not so bad an idea as it sounds, for oysters contain vitamins B1 and B2, not to mention A and C, and they bring a breath of freshness to a sufferer who can well use one. Hence, also, clam-juice cocktail: four ounces of clam juice, two teaspoons of ketchup, the juice of a quarter of a lemon, a dash of Worcestershire sauce and a pinch of celery salt; ordinary salt and pepper.

In Alsace a favorite hangover remedy is sauerkraut juice (not sour-cabbage soup sometimes used in the United States). Cabbage has been a foe of alcohol ever since Dionysus, the god of wine, caught Lycurgus, king of the Thracian Edonians, in the sacrilegious act of pulling up grapevines. He tied him to a grape stalk to await punishment, the anticipation of which caused Lycurgus to weep profusely, and with reason, for he was subsequently blinded and then torn limb from limb. Where his tears fell the first cabbages sprang up. The ancient Romi munched cabbage leaves between courses their orgiastic banquets to stave off drunk ness, but Dionysus seems to have been m effective. (They also wore wreaths of celery the same purpose, no doubt absorbing B vi mins by osmosis, and treated hangovers w screech-owl eggs, roasted sheep's lungs or sw low's-beak ashes, items that we must assu were found in every Roman pantry.)

John Gerard wrote of the cabbage in "Herball" (1597): "There is a natural emm between it and the grape . . . If it growes ne unto it, forthwith the vine perisheth." In prosaic fashion, we explain the efficacy of cabbage by the fact that every hundred grams it contains 0.4 milligrams of the B vitamins th mine, riboflavin and niacin, not to mention International Units of vitamin A and 47 mi grams of vitamin C.

This is pretty good, but it is no record. tomato, which appears in so many hangover cipes, counts 0.88 milligrams of the same th B vitamins, plus 800 units of vitamin A, thou only 16 milligrams of vitamin C. The tomato closely crowded by garlic, whose health-givi properties have been recognized for centuries France's south-west, where garlic was regula given to children as a form of preventive me cine.

My stepdaughter-in-law, if there is such a lationship, who is a native of that region, t me that her family's remedy for the heebie-je bies was *tourin*, the garlic soup of the regio made with plenty of garlic and eaten on an em ty stomach. This is virtually the same thing the Spanish garlic soup that Virginia Pasley her "Io Celebration of Food," proposes to c the fevered brow: "To make it is simplicity self. Put a piece of bread, French or Ital style, preferably, in a soup bowl, with as mu chopped garlic as you like, then pour boilin water over it. Add an uncooked egg (omitted *tourin*) for an extra flourish and stir."

Another French method is to swallow a clo of crushed garlic in a single gulp. To keep yo breath inoffensive, it is suggested that you che a little parsley, a recommendation I transm without guarantee. Virginia Pasley also suggest vichyssoise for hangovers, which sounds reason able, since the soup is based on leeks, rich vitamins. Her recipe calls for four leeks, o small onion, four tablespoonfuls of butter, th cups or more of chicken broth, about a pou of potatoes, four cups of milk or cream, salt a half a teaspoon of nutmeg, if you like nutmeg

The lemon, whose juice frequently turns up hangover remedies (it is most effective in lul warm water on an empty stomach), is not de cient in B vitamins, but is most remarkable its high vitamin C content, 70 milligrams 100 grams of lemon, if it is the right spe picked at the right time. To avoid the labo squeezing the lemon, you might try this sim technique: Cut a lemon in half and rub severed surface, vigorously if you can, agai the armpit.

© The NYT Magazine

Skiing in Charlemagne's Tracks

by Chad Nichols

MILAN — As Charlemagne was taking his men on the long, exhausting march to Rome in the Middle Ages, he paused high in the Italian Dolomites to erect a military camp. The camp — Campo Carlo Magno — was encompassed later by the village of Madonna di Campiglio, and together they comprise one of the more fashionable, if lesser known, ski resorts in Italy.

Stubborn ski traditionalists would probably prefer the more highly touted Italian resorts: Cortina d'Ampezzo, site of the 1956 Winter Olympics and a favorite retreat of Hemingway; Cervina, with its fabulous view of the Matterhorn just across the Swiss border, or Courmayeur, which encompasses Mount Blanc, the peak of the Alps.

But for consistent sun and snow, lodging at reasonable prices and a variety of runs for every level of skier — including some of the best intermediate slopes in Europe — the complex of Madonna di Campiglio is worth the trip.

Forget that Madonna di Campiglio celebrated its 800th anniversary this year; the town is modern, with most of the hotels less than 25 years old. It is built like a giant horseshoe — with a large skating rink in the center — in a valley at 1,550 meters. On the periphery are the hotels, cafes, restaurants and clubs. At dusk, the windows of the specialty shops along the sloping snow-packed streets take on a butterscotch glow. Inside the shops one finds touches of elegance; skiers have commented on the furs that everyone seems to be wearing in Madonna.

While the town, which has less than 1,000 permanent residents, can accommodate 4,500 visitors, it normally is crowded only during the Christmas holidays, and during World Cup week, when Ingemar Stenmark and the global entourage of racers, assistants and journalists launch an invasion that might impress Charlemagne himself.

The most magnificent of Madonna's varied slopes is the Groste. One can reach its peak of 2,500 meters by riding a cable car in two stages from Campo Carlo Magno, enjoying the clear view of the Brenta mountain range to the East during the ride, or by chairlift via Mount Spinale (2,100 meters) from Madonna.

For the first 300 meters coming down from Groste toward Mount Spinale the skiing is leisurly and unchallenging. (The other run, straight down to Campo Carlo Magno, is almost too easy — albeit a delight for beginners.) The pace quickens after reaching Mount Spinale, however, and those not watching the markers may end up on the treacherous "Direttissima," reserved only for the bold and brave.

Pradalgo, with its southern facing slopes, has a variety of runs, some going all the way to Campo Carlo Magno and others back into Madonna. It is easily reached by one of the three lifts that are within short walking distance from the town center.

The slope used by the World Cup racers, the difficult 3-Tre run, begins on top of Pancugolo at 2,227 meters, on the opposite side of the village from Mount Spinale. It is only for the most accomplished skiers.

Altogether there are five cable cars, nine chair lifts and 13 ski lifts in the Madonna-Campo Carlo Magno complex. There are also schools for alpine skiing, cross-country skiing and figure skating, and one can easily rent skis, boots, skates and toboggans.

Unfortunately, travel through this part of the world hasn't improved much since Charlemagne's day: the twisting 74-kilometer drive up from Trento, for example, can be harrowing in the fog. But one can, in good weather, reach Madonna in an hour by bus from Trento, the nearest major train depot. There is also bus service from Milan; the ride is about 3½ hours.

But once one gets there — whether it is the Dolomites, Apennines or the mountains of Sicily — Italy remains the best ski bargain in Europe. Most of the more than 50 hotels in Madonna (including those in Campo Carlo Magno) are in on the "Settimane Bianche" ("White Weeks") plan, which provides a week of ac modation with full board, use of the mun swimming pool and a seven-day ski pass wi unlimited number of runs. A "White W need not cost more than $200.

Full board in Madonna means a full sno Two pasta-rich meals a day, plenty of wine rich Italian deserts. Never mind that the w (most of the residents, for that matter) fe speak German, a holdover from the pre-W War I days when Madonna belonged t Austrian empire. Apres- ski is thoroughly ian, from Capri Bianco to Cappuccino.

For the luxury-minded, there are four class hotels. The nicest is the Grand Hot Alpes, the core of which was once a hu lodge of Austrian Emperor Franz Josef along with the Edith, Golf Hotel and S Palace will run about $500 a week with board. Coming slightly down the scale the the Bonapace, Grifone, Majestic and Spitza

The hotels Chalet dei pini, La Montanar Norma do not serve meals (except a contin breakfast), and therefore are conside cheaper. Even in the high season, La tanara's price for a "White Week" is 129,0 — or about $160.

For ski conditions and other information the Madonna di Campiglio tourist office (1 41 026 or 42 000).

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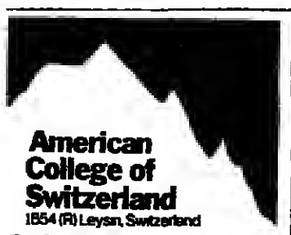

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Serge Gainsbourg — Who Says He's Ugly?

by Joan Dupont

PARIS — Everything about him is calculated to provoke, from his slurred syllables to his bohemian stubble. Serge Gainsbourg — of the bloodshot bedum eyes and satyr ears — was called a dirty man when he was 30; at 51, he is making a neback, riding the crest of New Wave music.

After 18 years away from the stage, he is at Palace disco with Peter Tosh's reggae musins and Bob Marley's singers, the "I Threes." says he made his best-selling album "Aux mes Et Caetera" with them in Jamaica and he es them and they love him. "My Jamaicans me for me," he says.

Although off the boards, Gainsbourg was rdly out of the public eye all these years. ace the '60s he has written songs for such top men personalities as Brigitte Bardot, as well the music for about 20 films, and he is a gular TV guest. The Gainsbourg style is familiar.

It's a manner of being cool about hot subcts, such as in the sex spoof duet with British ctress Jane Birkin, "Je t'aime, moi non plus," "I Love You. Neither Do I"); onomatopoeia ay replace lyrics — "shebam, pow, blop, whiz" — as in "Comic Strip." He has a penchant for nglish titles with a twist: "Rock Around the mker," "Lady Heroine," "Sea, Sex and Sun." English is cool," he says, "less guttural than rench."

As far as the music is concerned, he has tried nt a little bit of everything: "My subjects hain't changed that much, I still have the same bessions, but I play with all rhythms and tyles, just like Paul Klee or Picasso."

Claiming to ignore ambition — "I don't have e energy for it" — he compares his technique that of the Japanese artist who contemplates flower for months, then paints it in a matter of inutes: "I've had technique for 20 years, that's hy I can work so fast; it took me one sleepless ight in Kingston to create 'Aux Armes Et aetera.' "

The album's title song, a reggae parody of the Marseillaise," sold more than 100,000 records nd aroused French chauvinist ire. Accustomed o being loathed, Gainsbourg took the affair asually — at first. "I was inspired by Sid Vicious and 'The Sex Pistols' 'God Save the Queen, Her Fascist Regime,' but I did think hat was rather hard. I settled for the reggae eat, because reggae is revolutionary. The only al insolence is the use of *et caetera*."

Defenders of the flag felt differently. A couple of months ago, when Gainsbourg was due to ppear in Marseilles, 450 paratroopers were out nning for him, making him think twice about nding. He became the butt of racist slurs from rightist press. "As far as anti-Semitism is ncerned," wrote Gaullist Michel Droit in Le garo Magazine, "everybody knows that there those who propagate it, and others, alas, o provoke it." Berating Gainsbourg for his utrage to the national anthem," Droit ngered over descriptions of his "drooling lips" d "greed to make a profit," his "Judaism."

"It's amazing, the public support I got after attack," says Gainsbourg. "Still, the antimitism wounds me very much. As a boy during the occupation I suffered from the yellow star that I had to wear. And I always knew it was the French, not the Germans who pinned it on."

Joan Dillington — Phonogram

Gainsbourg traces his aggression — "my motor" — back to feeling ugly, and his taste for revolt to the classical "conflicts with my father, the man who taught me everything." His Russian-born father played jazz in cabarets, and Bach, Schumann and Chopin at home. "From the age of three months, I had great music drummed into my ears, but he wanted me to be an artist, so I went to art school at 13. Then, since art can't feed a man, he had me study architecture. When he taught me piano, I cried during every lesson. Well, so much for the flashback." He laughs, uncovering tobacco-stained teeth.

Close up, the legend of his ugliness fades. True, the eyes are haggard, but they have a gentle look and his low voice is warm. Only his laugh is somewhat sinister, the chortle of a man who has seen a lot of Peter Lorre films, a restless "heh-heh."

"During the tail end of the existentialist Saint-Germain-des-Pres era I wrote angry songs," he explains. "In the days before the Rolling Stones, singers were supposed to be handsome, and when my father asked why I wrote such songs, I said it was because you couldn't expect me to sing love songs with my looks — heh-heh — but I was wrong. Jacques Brel told me I would become a star the day I understood that I was a crooner, and that's the way it went. I'd still prefer to look like Montgomery Clift, though."

His break came in the '60s, when, as he says, "distortion became fashionable due to the impact of the English — the Stones and the paintings of Francis Bacon." Suddenly, all the nymphette types — Brigitte Bardot, Francoise Hardy, France Gall and Jane Birkin — wanted him to write songs for them; some wanted him for more than his songs, and so his beauty-and-the-beast reputation was made.

"I don't go to people, they come to me — that's my charm," says the singer whose bedside manner was inspired by Sartre's "La Nausee."

With his dadaistic flair for scandal and postwar pessimism, Gainsbourg stood apart from perspiring rock stars like Johnny Halliday and Claude Francois. "I was punk before the age," he says. "That's why I appeal to young audiences today. I have an incestuous relationship with youth."

Gainsbourg lives with three young women in a small two-story Left Bank house: Jane Birkin, her daughter Kate (from Birkin's first marriage), and Charlotte, the couple's daughter. His library shelves are laden with the works of Baudelaire, Genet, Henry Miller, Cocteau and the Marquis de Sade.

He decorated the house himself; walls as well as ceilings are painted black. The den is filled with bronze sculptures and blowups of female rumps, gifts from Jane Birkin. An unusual setting, perhaps, for raising children, but Gainsbourg, assuming his best Dr. Jekyll manner, proclaims that black is a quality, not a color. "When people ask why I live within black walls, I answer that the walls of mental hospitals are painted white, heh-heh."

Down the hall from his lair is Jane Birkin's room, every inch the oursery: a oarrow bed with its patchwork silk quilt and a menagerie of stuffed and much-mended animals. These are her fetishes and traveling companions; a monkey and button-nose piglet seem to be particular favorites.

At 32, Jane Birkin looks as virginal as when she played in Michelangelo Antonioni's film "Blow-Up," 13 years ago; she speaks the same breathless Anglo-Saxon French as io "Je t'aime, moi non plus." "When you think of the fuss made over that song just 10 years ago," she exclaims. "It was banned by the radio, by the Vatican, and now Kate and Charlotte find it very funny." The heavy-breathing erotic number made all the hit parades, was No. 1 in England, and even has a Japanese version, sung by a homosexual couple. "Yet it's almost impossible to translate," she says.

"For instance, 'Je vais et je viens entre tes reins' becomes 'I go and I come between your kidneys,' " she sighs. "Impossible."

While the couple is certainly eccentric, they are disarmingly pleasant company. Taking tea in their home is a little like a visit with Charles Addams' ghostly cartooo creatures; one feels, why they're oot really so weird.

Gainsbourg's health has not been good. He suffered a heart attack at 45, but he has kept up a steady diet of barbiturates, Gitane cigarettes and drink. He continues to stay up all night, hardly sleeps and, of course, rarely shaves. "I'm not really depressive," he says. "I just have my ups and downs."

He goes around looking bored, half asleep, and he doesn't like to be caught working, but the fact is that he just finished a book on art, to be published next year by Gallimard, and has a heavy film schedule coming up.

As an actor, he goes on locatioo in a couple of months with Gerard Depardieu and Catherine Deneuve in Claude Berri's "Les Hommes de ma Vie." And oext summer he starts shooting his own film, "Blackout," a long-cherished project that will be entirely lit by car headlights. Jane Birkin and Isabelle Adjani are booked, and he has approached Robert Mitchum and Dirk Bogarde for the male leads, but no deals have been concluded.

"I like cinema," he says, "because it groups all the disciplines: painting, architecture, color, noise, framing, writing and rhythm. For 15 years I got along with TV and radio, but I don't know what comes next. I can't do the flash-forward."

For a man of notoriously low energy, he has moved along, and he's even looking good these days.

Serge Gainsbourg is at Le Palace, 8 rue du Faubourg Montmartre, through Dec. 30. He will be at Lyons' Palais Royal on Jan. 2 and 3 and in Brussels' Cirque Royal on Jan. 5. ■

A German Who Understands Germans All Too Well

by John Vinocur

BAD PYRMONT, West Germany — Taking the waters in this well-ordered little retreat, where enforced gentility hangs everywhere like a lace curtain, e a retired admiral, the 80-year-old widow of a ajor Nazi general and the former personal secitary of Konrad Adenauer. And, here along ith them, is an ex-con named Kurt Kohls.

The old people live in retirement institutions. hose brochures are full of pictures of fountains nd ancient oaks and words like confidence, elemce and exclusivity. Kohls is a "management sistant" at one of the establishments, and he eats its guests with the deference they might spect as people who have spent some of their me in the margins of history.

The group at the Senior Residenz is not aware it, but when it comes to figuring out what est Germany of the 1970s was about, how its owing strength created its own confusing sociogy, Kohls surely has his place.

From 1972 to 1974, he ran a group of compaes that managed bordellos. With a prospectus at described investing in sex as putting money to the world's safest business, he attracted 330 ivate investors who turned over about $8 million to him. The business went sour in 1974 and ohls fled to Spain, Andorra, Italy and eventuly to a freighter bound for Guayaquil, Ecuaor. He was arrested on the deck.

His nine-month-long trial resulted in a sixear sentence for fraud, falsification and, in a nse, his remarkable understanding of his felw Germans. After two years in jail, he was leased on parole at the age of 53 and came to is quiet spa to demonstrate his new belief in onesty, thrift and hard work.

If Kohls's case were just an aberration, a aint one-shot in the world of German busiess gravity and success, it would have no greatr resonance.

But West German newspapers have special vestment sections full of advertisements for xotic moneymaking ventures that involve grafruit plantations in Tonga or natural-gas rospecting in Canada — and West German rosecutors' offices are full of arrest warrants or promoters who have taken the money and un.

For instance, Heiner Braasch is described as aving defrauded individual investors of about 70 million with promises to build new ships. Heinz Kellermann is accused of a $3 million windle by selling shares in Lilolandia, a building project on Grand Canary Island. And Friedrich Brante is said to have taken nearly $4 million from investors whom he was going to make rich by building new hotels.

The investors are not dirt farmers mailing two dollars in an envelope to a radio preacher promsing new wealth. They are precisely the people whose industriousness as owners of small factories and businesses has helped create the idea hat the Germans, above all, are earnest, deliberate and reliable.

"Oh, man," Kohls says with a small sigh in he middle of a long afternoon of talk. "The Germans, very special people, yes, and in a certain way a dissatisfied people.

"There is this great stopped-up need for adenture, for being special. Years ago, there were uniforms and decorations and the Kaiser, and of course. . ." Kohls's voice trails away because it is very bad form to suggest, outside your own family, that Germans found some psychic need fulfilled by Hitler.

John Vinocur — New York Times

Kurt Kohls, who offers his German clients a step out of the humdrum.

"So," he says, starting again and grinning, "now everyone feels he is a gray little mouse. But still he wants to show how different he is from the other people, how much smarter. He wants to fly to Paraguay and tell people he went to look at his plantation. And he wanted to make a little money by investing in sex. I understood the psychology and, I admit, I played on those chords. Would you believe that this understanding of our psychology was later held against me by the prosecutor? He told me, 'You preyed on the psychological fallibilities of these people, Herr Kohls.' "

Kohls, a metalworker's son, got an early grip on the local psychology, as an amateur boxer, sportswriter, used-car salesman, then real estate agent.

Living in Ulm, the bourgeois cathedral town where Albert Einstein was born, Kohls became involved in the purchase of a property that was actually a *hotel de passe*. Rent collection was behind, so he took over the management himself.

Because prostitution is legal in West Germaoy, but living off its proceeds is not, Kohls merely rented space to individual prostitutes and provided them with building services and security. Then Kohls added other buildings in Constance and Kaiserslautern, until he began to feel he was something of an expert in the field. The ideal house, he says, has 25 to 30 rooms, "double that and the atmosphere suffers."

Kohls felt he understood the business so well that he could expand if he got new capital. He set up two companies, and placed newspaper ads that looked very much like the ones that continue to appear every weekend. "Build your financial future on a golden terrain that has not known crisis in a thousand years," they said.

For a little historical respectability, Kohls' heart-shaped prospectus told of how, a century ago, the women of pleasure of Magdeburg took up a public subscription to build themselves a new house and paid back their investors eight times over in one year. Kohls' tenants were never called prostitutes; the euphemism was "erohostesses."

What Kohls offered were limited partnerships in his firms. Each came under the classification of a *Kommanditgesellschaft* or K.G., a form of corporate organization that is not required by West German law to publish a financial statement. The cost for a partnership unit was 50,000 Deutsche marks, worth from $15,500 to $21,000 at the exchange rates prevailing from 1972 to 1974.

On a 50,000-mark investment, Kohls considered half as a mortgage loan with a guaranteed return of 12 percent every six months; the other half, a straight investment with a promised annual yield of 16 to 20 percent.

"The money was there, right away," Kohls says. A Swiss company managing individual investment portfolios gave him 12 million marks, he says, "not even asking for a receipt." A West German manufacturer who had sold his business for International Telephone and Telegraph Corp. on shares worth $128 million jumped aboard.

"But mostly," Kohls says, "there was just a certain type of German who needed to escape from his colorless life. I'd get these calls from people who would talk to me about 'our firm.' And people would show up at the houses and say, 'I'm a shareholder and I'm just looking around.' People were just dying to be part of something, something a little special."

Although Kohls offered his clients a step out of the humdrum, he forgot, according to the Baden-Wuerttemberg state prosecutor, to mention in his prospectus that there was a risk involved. Again and again, witnesses at Kohls' trial were asked if they would have invested in his companies if they had been told they were not foolproof. Again and again the answer was no.

Some of the money they invested, according to the prosecutor, moved not into building houses of prostitution but to vague Liechtensteio companies with antiseptic but opaque names like Olympia Ag., Seatrapex, Ortus and Alltrading. At one point, Kohls told his customers that the firms' assets were worth 27 million marks. Suddenly, Italian frogmen surrounded the ship on which he had booked passage in Genoa, and the accounts of all the vague little companies were next to empty.

What had happened, Kohls says, was beyond his control. First, he believes that acceptance of birth control pills in West Germany cut down on his clientele. Then there was a slump in the construction business that required some private loans made by contractors be repaid more quickly than planned.

"I'm not a criminal type," Kohls says. "I never planned to defraud anybody." But the prosecutor called Kohls a pimp hiding behind an investment prospectus, a duper of honest Germans. "He had oo sense of humor," Kohls says.

Now Kohls works at the Senior Residenz, talking patiently with its residents and explaining to callers how they can buy its condominium units.

Until his parole ends in four years, he really does not think it is a good idea to talk about his plans. These days he likes to sit in Bad Pyrmont's cafes and look at the Germans. He watches the oeat clothes, listens to the occasioual voices and surveys their long, silent stares. When a visitor returns to the question about what he plans to do next, Kohls does not turn his head to reply.

"Look at them," he says. "Just look at them all." ■

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Munich Celebrates 200 Years of British Art

by John Dornberg

MUNICH — French art connoisseurs of the 18th century were said to be highly skeptical about English Art. They practically denied its existence, saying that the English dampness and fog must have stifled aesthetic feeling and sensitivity.

Granted, it was an era when the Channel was more a moat dividing two armed camps and relations between Paris and London were at their worst.

But just how wrong the French critics were in their assessment is currently being demonstrated in Munich's Haus der Kunst, host and cosponsor, with The British Council, of the vast representative exhibition "Two Centuries of British Painting — 1680-1880."

The show, which continues until Jan. 27, is under the patronage of Queen Elizabeth II and West German President Karl Carstens. Intended as a historic sampler, it includes more than 380 canvases, lithographs, etchings and engravings on loan from leading private collectors and museums in the United Kingdom, the United States and Europe. Private lenders include Queen Elizabeth II, the dukes of Norfolk, Northumberland and Hamilton, London's Society of Dilettanti and Lord Brownlow.

Among the more than 75 contributing museums are the Tate Gallery, London's National Gallery, the Louvre, New York's Metropolitan Museum of Art, the Cleveland Museum of Art, the Harvard College Library, Yale's Center for British Art, the Kunsthaus of Zurich and Vienna's Kunsthistorisches Museum.

To be sure, there have been other exhibitions of British art on the Continent during the past decade, but most have been devoted to individual painters or genres. With the exception of the 1975 Pittura Inglese show in Milan's Palazzo Reale, there has been nothing as ambitious or comprehensive anywhere.

Naturally, the great English masters — Thomas Gainsborough, William Hogarth and J.M.W. Turner — are well represented. There are no fewer than 36 Turner canvases, among them his finest landscapes from tours of the Continent and such series as the "River Scenery of Europe" and the "Rivers of France," all of which demonstrate his highly original, almost visionary perception of color and light.

But even more significant, in a sense, is the introduction to 124 other British painters of the late 17th, the 18th and 19th centuries whose work is less well known to Europeans and, let's face it, Americans. Among them are William Blake, as imaginative an illustrator as he was a writer and poet; John Constable; John Sell Cotman, Alexander Cozens and his son John; Johann Heinrich Fuessli (who changed his name to Henry Fuseli when he left his native Zurich for in London in 1763); William Hunt; Joshua Reynolds and Samuel Palmer.

The inclusion of James Whistler in the exhibition — with six etchings and two canvases, among them "Nocturne in Black and Gold" — may come as a surprise to American visitors who regard the artist, born in Lowell, Mass., as one of their own. The British claim is based on the fact that he settled in London in 1859, at the age of 25, and lived there for the rest of his life, until 1903.

Courtesy of the Governors of Dulwich Picture Gallery, London

"The Fishing Party" by William Hogarth (1697-1764), now in Munich.

Courtesy of the Tollens Collection

"Mariana" by John Everett Millais.

The arrangement of the show in sections that are neither chronological nor stylistic is instructively unorthodox.

One, for example, is devoted to the "Grand Tour" of Italy that seems to have been almost obligatory for 18th-century British painters. Another focuses on the devotion to mythological, Biblical and figurative themes among English painters visiting Rome. A third is "British Artists Traveling in Europe in the 19th Century."

The section of special interest and appeal to Munich is devoted to art dealing with the English-style garden as a landscaping departure from the geometric, artificially conceived parks of the palaces, castles and mansions so popular in continental Europe.

The Haus der Kunst on Prinzregentenstrasse faces Munich's own Englischer Garten, twice as large as New York's Central Park. It was laid out and designed in 1789 by one Benjamin Thompson, a Tory expatriate from Woburn, Mass., who left America for England in 1776, then put himself in the services of the Duke of Bavaria as Munich's first chief of police, was knighted here and given a peerage with the name of Count Rumford, choosing the name from Rumford, N. H., where his wife had been born.

For those with a good command of German, I recommend the exhibition catalog with its excellent plates, authoritative essays and explanations by leading British art historians and background details on the artists. The cost is 25 Deutsche marks (about $14). The admission fee is 5 DM ($2.90). The exhibition is open daily, except Mondays, from 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. ■

Learning to Cook in France Takes More than Just Brains

by Nancy Beth Jackson

PARIS — Barbara Gekas, a doctor's wife from Maryville, Tenn., paid $1,500 for a two-week packaged tour here that gave her the opportunity to scale fish, skin rabbits and peel potatoes. All because she wanted to cook like a French housewife.

Foreigners, particularly Americans, flock to Paris to study at the stainless steel font of haute cuisine. Some, like a middle-aged, English-speaking Canadian find the kitchen culture shock hard to stomach. That woman recently stalked out midway through her six-week course because she thought the chef didn't wash his hands often enough.

But for most people, says Anne Willan, founder of La Varenne cooking school, the object of a short course (one to six weeks) is to discover that French cooking is not something strange and different but "something fun they can go home and try."

French cooking, however, *is* strange and different for Americans who have grown up in the frozen food section, who never saw a jewel-like radish or whole rabbit before wandering through French markets and who grow slightly nauseous at the mention of brains in brown sauce.

"The French do take a different attitude toward cooking," Mrs. Willan admits. "It has more structure; it is more intellectual. Only the French have sorted out sauces into categories."

Foreigners may enroll to become sauciers, but they soon discover alarming aspects in the cuisine, such as leanings towards sweetbreads and animal organs of disturbing shapes and consistancies. And that mastering French cooking means far more than catching Julia Child's act on educational television.

It means receiving a fish, fowl or animal in the live or recently dead state and performing what might be considered an autopsy to ready it for the table, all to guarantee freshness.

For North Americans who generally see chickens as breasts and thighs in plastic trays, a total immersion in French culinary practices is a jolt. The five women in Mrs. Gekas's group encountered one surprise after another.

"Back home, all of the ingredients are ready to cook. You get the gizzards in a sack in the carcass," said Mary-Ann Markus, a Canadian and the only professional cook on the tour.

Sitting together in their hotel bar after an evening class, the women needed only the slightest prodding to recount their kitchen shocks. Some good — like the skillful presentation of fare — others disturbing — like the blood and guts on the counter top.

"Today we did a wild hare that had just been caught. We skinned the creature. Oh, the blood was everywhere," piped up Marion Hussey, a retired teacher from Kennebunkport, Me., who generally explores foreign cuisines aboard cruise ships. "It was very gory, but it was done so skillfully, so beautifully."

Barbara Gekas winced at the tale: "I'm glad I missed it. The thought is enough of a shock for me. I offered the chef a few francs the other day to clean the fish for me. I started at two and got up to 10, but he said it wasn't enough. And then there was the duck. For someone with a weak stomach like me. . ."

The women mutinied when it came to cleaning the duck and passed the task on to the postgraduate cooking student-interpreter — who holds a Ph.D. in French literature.

Their misadventures in the kitchen might bring them shared chortles in the last days of their stay, but more serious complaints had surfaced at first. Bone weary from jet lag, they started classes the day after they arrived. They were thrown immediately into an intensive course of daily demonstrations and practical classes, the latter at night. "We were exhausted," Mary-Ann Markus says. "Our first impressions were not very fair."

And then they had to sort themselves out, not only as a tour group but as five strangers who had answered small travel ads or written to Julia Child for recommendations and found themselves bumping around in a kitchen smaller than many American women have at home. A kitchen, they all agreed even after cementing a working relationship, is a most private place.

The metric system was another hurdle. Mrs. Gekas sidestepped it. "It was chaotic, so I'm cheating — and it makes a difference."

When they set out on their cooking adventure, none had felt like a neophyte in the kitchen. "Thirty years in the kitchen prepares you to cook, right?" Virginia Laport from Buffalo, N.Y., said. But by the end of the two weeks, they weren't so sure and were longing to stay another week or more.

With the time and money, students can stay longer. Cordon Bleu, the grand old lady of Parisian cooking schools, prefers enrollments of at least 12 weeks and allows shorter periods only in the summer or by special arrangement. It hosts no tours. La Varenne also has extended courses, and the fees varying accordingly. Whatever the course length, instruction at such Parisian schools doesn't come cheap. Tuition ranges from $125 to $500 a week, depending on the program. One woman from Atlanta figures her three Cordon Bleu terms cost her $5,000.

But instead of carping about expenses or sauces or sanitation, the five-woman tour group waxed on and on about French markets, French restaurants, French chefs, French cooking. Little French words like "en" were slipping into their conversation, and the way they talked about "the man from Maxim's," you would have thought the pastry chef was their next-door neighbor.

All thoughts of the visiting the Eiffel Tower or touring Louvre escaped from their heads as they raced off into a world of croissants, clarified butter and crushed lobster claws. Was it worth the money, the jetlog and the culture shock? Not a "non" among them.

"There are good cooking schools in the states," said June Replogle of Buffalo. "But this Paris thing is like going to the home office." ■

An Answer to Sunday Afternoons

by Anatole Broyard

NEW YORK — "Most people marry for unconscious reasons," said a friend of mine who is a psychotherapist, "and that's one of the difficulties. Not knowing why they did it in the first place, they're always wondering whether they should stay married."

I don't have this difficulty. I know exactly why I married. It was because of an ironing board.

I can see it now, after 17 years. It had X-shaped aluminum legs and a muslin-covered pad that was patterned with burn marks. It stood in the middle of my apartment like an announcement, an uncanny visitor.

I had gone to Europe for the summer and the girl I was seeing at the time had asked me if she could live in my apartment while I was away. She shared a small, airless place with another girl.

My apartment was purposefully bare, a machine for living, as Le Corbusier said, or for not living. It was so stripped down that you could feel the absence of things, like a repressed question. But when I came back from Europe in September, I opened the door to find, in the dead center of the room, an ironing board.

The girl was not there. The apartment was a single large room with a skylight and the late afternoon sun filtered down with a painter's clarity. I dropped my luggage and sat on the bed. My head was filled with Old Masters and cathedrals and they all fell away before the reality of that ironing board.

Bookcases, bamboo blinds, captains' chairs, a table made of a door, a box spring and a mattress: That was my apartment, a geometry of austerity. An empty canvas, now suddenly disfigured by this grotesque object, this pterodactyl, this skinny, ugly, suffering shape that spoke to me of home and family and mother and brought tears to my eyes.

How frivolous, how arty Europe was next to the ironing board of my past and future, of my Americanism. What if I were to put my life on this hoard and iron it out? Would it have that clean smell of things dried in the sun and pressed by hand?

I was tired of climbing stairs behind girls. There was too much time for second thoughts behind their backs. I remember an evening of drinking in a Greenwich Village bar with a group of people. The girl I was with — not the girl who owned the ironing board — said, "I'm too tired," and I picked her up and ran away from the others with her in my arms.

That's bachelor life, running with a girl in your arms, hurrying nowhere, a heavy freedom, a tension between hello and goodbye. Someone said that French writers fall exhausted into the arms of the church, and I think that marriage was my church, or at least a substitute for the one I had lost.

I needed something to turn to on Sundays. If I had no God, I would settle for a fallen angel. Sunday afternoon, especially, was serious. It was a time when one felt "the dark encroachment of that old catastrophe," as a poet put it. By Sunday afternoon, I was all played out. I turned around and looked back over the week with moralizing eyes. Those quiet, empty hours were filled with a sense of anticlimax.

It seemed to me that bachelor life was an arpeggio of anticlimaxes and I thought I would get married and have instead one grand sonorous anticlimax, like a chord struck on an organ, an anticlimax profound enough to stand as a philosophical statement. I would settle down to a rhythm, like waves lapping gently on a shore, or a church bell tolling in the night. I would have breakfast with the same person every morning. Yes, marriage was the answer to Sunday afternoons, for the lull after lunch that breaks the back of the day, that time between waking and sleeping when you come to a dead stop and ask yourself why you should ever start again. If you have a wife, you can comfort yourself with symmetry, or play a dialectic. At the very least, you're ashamed to lie down and cry in her presence.

How do you go about getting married? I was never good at mechanical things. I had developed a trained incapacity, as Veblen called it, for simple procedures. I knew, of course, that I had to get a license and a blood test to determine whether I was sanguine enough to live legally with another person, but I had no idea who I wanted to perform the ceremony.

I did not want a judge or a justice of the peace. While I was not actively religious, it seemed to me that marriage was a religious act, a crucifixion and a resurrection rolled into one. I consulted with the bride and we decided on a minister.

A friend who was an assistant professor in a university suggested a minister who taught theology and drama there. He also wrote drama criticism for a religious journal. These seemed to me to be appropriate qualifications.

Oscar Graves — Pantagraph

When I met him, though, he seemed too young to marry us. He was quite sophisticated for a minister, smoking a cigarette and lounging back in his chair. After asking some rather intellectual questions about the nature of our beliefs, he wanted to know whether we wished to amend the marriage service, to add any modifications or endearments of our own designing.

I thought of barefoot marriages and topless marriages and marriages on television. I thought of expressions such as, "We propose to respect one another's space or privacy or integrity," and said no, we would take the service as it was.

Would we prefer to have him officiate in a dark suit such as the one he was wearing or in his vestments? We chose the vestments.

The ceremony took place in a duplex apartment that belonged to the parents of a friend. When the minister arrived, I led him upstairs to a bedroom where he put on his vestments. After he was invested, he jogged down the stairs so athletically that a shower of dandruff shook down onto his shoulders.

I was upset by this, and I wondered what to do about it. While the minister was very casual, I did not feel free to dust off his shoulders. I considered slapping him on the back as a means of dislodging the dandruff and discarded the idea as impractical. In the end, I was married by a minister with dandruff on his vestments.

It flawed the ceremony for me. It symbolized, I thought, the general flakiness, the sociological fallout, of the age. I was being married by a drama critic with dandruff on his shoulders and what I really wanted was Lancelot Andrewes in Chartres Cathedral, music by Bach, poetry by Donne and Herbert and Crashaw, philosophy by Aquinas and a painting of the ceremony by the Master of Avignon.

I did not see the situation with an ironical eye. For the moment, I had put irony behind me. I was filled instead with moral indignation, one of the luxuries of the married man.

In spite of everything, the marriage held up. While we have worn out several ironing boards, we still have pretty good Sunday afternoons. Sometimes, when the children are out playing and the light comes in the window in a certain way, I look at my wife and wonder why she married. One of these days I'll have to ask her. ■

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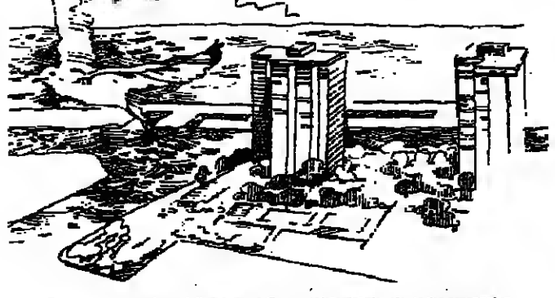

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Isaiah Berlin

(Continued from Page 7W)

century originators of Zionism, who has Berlin's obvious sympathies:

"Moses Hess was not, like Hegel or Marx, a historical thinker of genius who broke with previous tradition, perceived relationships hitherto unnoticed (or at least not clearly described) imposed his vision on mankind, and transformed the categories in terms of which human beings think of their situation, their past and their destiny. But neither did he suffer from the defects of these despotic system-builders. He was intellectually (as indeed in every other respect) a man of complete integrity and did not, for any psychological or tactical reason, try to force the facts into some preconceived dogmatic pattern."

The message here is clear. Berlin has waged a long battle against those dogmatists or monists, like Marx, who have perceived life in terms of a single purposeful struggle. In one of his most famous works of literary criticism (or philosophic inquiry), "The Hedgehog and the Fox" (1954), Berlin cast his vote for the broadly based, pluralistic historicism of Leo Tolstoy.

"Personally, I like works of literature which are about the whole of experience, not just one corner of it," he said recently. Berlin has always identified with such pluralists, or foxes, as Aristotle, Herzen, Goethe, Joyce, Tolstoy, Diderot. He has been a little frightened of Plato, Dante, Rousseau, Marx, Dostoevsky and Wagner. Hedgehogs, he believes, hurt people. Dostoevsky he views as "a terrible kind of liberator-oppressor."

Berlin, in accord with the gentlemanly way he has led his own life, has persisted in the theme that there is no single, absolute answer to the question of how men should live or organize themselves. Pluralism is of the essence. Frequently human beings seek different goals that are incompatible.

Those who purport to know the certain way inevitably are tyrants. They are the "terrible simplifiers," the "ruthless fanatics" and "great despotic organizers" who often insist that their way is backed by the irresistible forces of history. However, there is something hedgehog-like about Berlin's own perserverance in maintaining that the one thing he knows is that there is no one big thing.

Some supporters have seen Berlin's philosophical work as a long battle against the facile application of inadequate concepts or models in the field of human studies. Admittedly this may be viewed as an entirely rational and worthy cause. And yet, as I have indicated earlier, I have found this wanting. Instead of showing us the way, he has simply raised warning flags.

Clearly I had been hoping for something more substantial. As Sir Isaiah himself wrote in his splendid introduction to "Four Essays on Liberty" (1969): "I am well aware of how much more needs to be done, especially on the issue of free will, the solution of which seems to me to require a set of new conceptual tools, a break with traditional terminology, which no one, so far as I know, has yet been able to provide."

His own awareness of the problem had led me to expect such a philosophic breakthrough from Sir Isaiah. Certainly if he did not have the capacity, who did? I had hoped there would be more of the prophet and ultimately less of the bon vivant in him.

John Stuart Mill, Berlin noted, "had scarcely any prophetic gift. Unlike his contemporaries, Marx or de Tocqueville, he had no vision of what the 20th century would bring, neither of the political and social consequences of industrialization, nor of the discovery of the strength of irrational and unconscious factors in human behaviour, nor or the terrifying techniques to which this knowledge has led and is leading."

Berlin is a master at dissecting the ideas held by thinkers since Niccolo Machiavelli. Seldom can he be faulted on tracing their ideological origins. But Berlin never suggests where our own ideas, that is the ideals shared by many of us living on both sides of the Atlantic, could be headed. I believe there still is time for him to address himself to the question: What are the viable philosophic paths open to man?

It is perfectly understandable that he rejects the notion of any clearly discernible final goal for man. But where does that leave us, except floating chaotically amidst conflicting social and political objectives? Instead of confronting the central issue facing philosophy in our era, Sir Isaiah has skirted it.

Sir Isaiah never hints as to how man might set about strengthening the pluralism of values and opinions he treasures so highly. As he has made clear in his writings, the historic process of the evolution of ideology need not be unintelligible.

It is, in part, the unwillingness of thinkers and philosophers like Isaiah Berlin to provide the illumination that has led the young to seek out the Rev. Moons, the authoritarians such as Herbert Marcuse, or the mystically inclined such as Ouspensky. Why is it that one of the most gifted minds of our time has failed, or refuses, to light up the road just ahead?

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Decade's Worries Spilling Into '80s

LONDON, Dec. 27 (AP-DJ) — Unplacable inflation and steadily rising energy costs dominated the decade now ending and hold out grim prospects for the 1980s.

The age of cheap oil ended abruptly and sent the world reeling into the worst economic slump in years. Sharply higher oil prices, dropped on a stunned world in 1973, brought misery to many homes, hit motorists and sent up costs of food and practically every manufactured product.

And with the latest brutal increases in the cost of crude oil, the International Monetary Fund, the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development and the U.N. Economic Commission for Europe, foresee rising inflation, unemployment and business stagnation continuing well into the 1980s.

In Western Europe, West Germany and Switzerland remained bulwarks of economic stability during the decade. But Britain declined steadily as a world economic power despite increasing flows of North Sea oil and gas.

How the Decade Began

The decade began quietly enough. True, governments complained of persistent inflation and tried various nostrums that seemed to have little effect.

And there were rumblings in foreign exchanges that spilled over into major bullion markets.

But the price of gold was only about $35 an ounce, thanks to the Bretton Woods agreement that bound the United States to buy at that price whatever bullion was offered. This tied the dollar to the precious metal and made it the benchmark for all free currencies.

It became a whole new ballgame on Aug. 15, 1971, however. With the dollar under heavy pressure in foreign exchanges and speculators buying every ounce of gold they could lay their hands on, former President Richard Nixon called a halt. He ended the dollar's convertibility into gold, and by so doing other currencies were subsequently freed to float according to supply and demand.

At that time gold was already up to $43.94 an ounce. It went on to skyrocket by over 1,000 percent during the decade as people deserted paper money for something they considered more solid, even base metals like copper, tin and zinc. Tin prices quintupled, zinc trebled and copper doubled.

The freeing of the dollar from gold brought turmoil to Europe's foreign exchanges. The dollar was down to 3.48 Deutsche marks, 5.50 French francs, 3.82 Swiss francs, 349 Japanese yen and the British pound was worth $2.50. But the slide of the once-mighty dollar was almost continuous, and toward the end of 1979, it was only worth 1.75 Marks, 4.12 French francs, 1.64 Swiss francs and 250 yen. The pound, which had its own troubles over the years because of Britain's

(Continued on Page 13, Col. 5)

Japan Makes 1st Enriched Uranium Ore

TOKYO, Dec. 27 (AP-DJ) — Japan's first enriched uranium usable for light-water reactors was produced at a Japanese pilot plant, the Power Reactor and Nuclear Fuel Development Corp. announced yesterday.

The announcement said that about 300 kilograms of enriched uranium was turned out from 1,000 centrifugal units at the pilot plant at Ningyotoge in Okayama prefecture (state) in western Japan.

The amount, though small, is enough to operate for three days an atomic-powered electric power generating plan with a capacity of one million kilowatts, it said.

Uranium mined in Ningyotoge was used for the production, it added.

The announcement indicated that this was the first step for Japan to become independent from foreign-made enriched uranium.

Japan has been depending entirely on imports, primarily from the United States to meet its need for uranium fuel for nuclear power reactors.

The announcement said that the Ningyotoge pilot plant will have about 7,000 centrifugal separators operating by the autumn of 1981 to produce the nuclear fuel necessary to operate a one-million kilowatt nuclear reactor for eight months.

Despite Several Remaining Risks

Businessmen Invading Rhodesia

SALISBURY, Dec. 27 (AP-DJ) — After seven years of guerrilla war that took more than 20,000 lives, this southern African land has at last a cease-fire. Now it is seeing a new kind of invasion: the businessmen are coming.

Major hotels, half-empty just a few months ago, are jammed. Every rental car in town is spoken for. Foreigners in business suits are being eyed warily by war-weary locals, some dressed in combat fatigues and hobbling on crutches.

But there is plenty of reason for caution. Despite the truce signed in London last week, armed clashes in the countryside continue. Simply informing all the scattered guerrilla groups of the agreement presents a difficult problem, and overcoming their skepticism is another. A 1,200-member Commonwealth force sent by Britain is lightly armed and can only monitor the cease-fire, not enforce it.

Election to Be Held

Moreover, an election still must be held in Rhodesia. Many business people worry that a political victory by the former guerrilla leader Joshua Nkomo and Robert Mugabe could lead to widespread nationalizations of industry that would drive away further investment and the remaining educated whites.

Despite these risks, business interest in Rhodesia is running high. Real-estate values are climbing. The exodus of whites has slowed greatly. Millions of dollars held in bank accounts in Britain have been freed, and investment interest is especially strong there.

Above all, the United Nations Security Council has formally lifted the trade embargo it imposed after the British colony declared independence under a white-minority government 14 years ago. The five black nations that border Rhodesia stated this week their intention to resume trade with it. For the United States, all this represents both an economic and a diplomatic success.

Businessmen Expect Benefits

Zambia had been threatening to turn to Cuba for military aid as a result of raids by Rhodesian government troops, who destroyed vital railway bridges in Zambia to prevent guerrilla infiltration.

Zaire, too, is dependent on rail access to the sea through Zambia and Rhodesia.

Businessmen expect many benefits aside from wider markets. As one prominent Salisbury banker put it, "the middleman will vanish and many companies will save 10 percent easily. Transport costs will come down because we'll no longer have to ship in circuitous fashion. And finally, the ability to easily obtain spare parts and machinery will help us compete."

Union Carbide's subsidiary here, which is believed to control about 60 percent of Rhodesia's big chrome-export business, is expected to be able to market directly to the United States. Metals traders say that availability of the high-quality Rhodesian chrome will mean savings for U.S. producers of stainless steel.

One thing that encourages many businessmen is the success that some foreign subsidiaries had while operating under international economic sanctions and wartime conditions.

Not everyone shares the enthusiasm. Many have seen hopes dashed before. The long war, a struggle marked by many atrocities, engendered bitter animosities. Tribal and political factionalism further divides the populace.

Despite Crisis, U.S. Companies Forestalling Write-Offs on Iran

NEW YORK, Dec. 27 (AP-DJ) — Despite months of estrangement between the United States and Iran, many U.S. companies have decided against taking write-offs to reflect their Iranian losses.

Instead, they are preferring to wait out the current crisis in the hope that relations will improve, or that some losses can be recovered through negotiations with Tehran.

Some other companies are not quite so optimistic. They already have written off their Iranian losses or are planning to do so and many have filed suits to recover losses. But a few companies with Iranian operations have escaped unharmed.

No Write-Offs

Banker International Corp. of Orange, Calif., for instance, still has oil-well equipment in Iran but does not expect to take any write-offs, said Frank Scott, a vice president. The supplier of petroleum and mining products and services has a "total exposure" in Iran of about $1.5 million in receivables and inventory, down from $3.8 million reported in January.

General Motors said that it has not done anything conclusive about its Iranian affiliate, in which it has a 45-percent stake. The automaker said it is not shipping any more parts to the operation, and has not received any replies to queries about whether the plant is still making cars and trucks. But GM was told earlier this year by the Tehran government that it wanted the company to stay in Iran and continue its holding.

U.S. oil companies reported that their interests in the former petroleum-producing consortium, Iranian Oil Participants Ltd., were "in limbo."

Although most oil companies in the group do not have significant physical assets remaining in Iran, members of the consortium claim that the Tehran government owes them for cash advanced to National Iranian Oil Co. as operating expenses. Negotiations still are under way to have the funds returned.

Some companies insist that all is not lost in Iran. Exxon, which has a 25-percent interest valued at $7-to-8 million in an oil plant near Tehran, said that the plant continues to operate and the company still receives its share of the profit. "Nobody has taken any action to deprive us of our share," an Exxon spokesman stated.

But many companies have not been so fortunate. Sedco Inc., a Dallas oil and natural gas producer that performed extensive contract drilling, pipeline construction and ship-repair work in Iran prior to the revolution, says that it has suffered "substantial losses."

Sedco made a provision for losses in Iran of $50 million, after taxes, for the fiscal year ended June 30. As a result, Sedco posted a loss for the year of $38.1 million on revenue of $391.5 million.

The Iranian situation was a major factor behind the loss of nearly $2 million that Harnischfeger Corp., of Milwaukee, Wis., posted for fiscal 1979 ended Oct. 31. Early in January, the Iranian government canceled $20 million of construction-equipment orders that were en route to the country. In addition, Harnischfeger canceled an additional $10 million in Iranian orders on its books.

U.S. Bars Iran Credit

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27 (AP) — The Treasury Department said yesterday that its order freezing Iran's assets under United States jurisdiction also prevents U.S. banks from granting any loans or otherwise extending credit to Iran.

In what it described as an "interpretive regulation," the Treasury said in a statement that "the prohibition applies to extensions or renewals of credit after Nov. 14 in any currency, unless they are authorized by license."

Treasury officials said that U.S. banks may transfer blocked Iranian funds from checking accounts to interest-bearing accounts at the instruction of Iranian depositors.

Japan Says Export Checks Will Not Injure Iran Trade

TOKYO, Dec. 27 (Reuters) — The Japanese Ministry of International Trade and Industry said today that its decision yesterday to make case-by-case checks on all applications for ordinary export insurance on shipments to Iran was unlikely to seriously affect Japanese exports to Iran.

The new measure, which extends individual screening to exports of consumer goods, as well as to ships, machinery and industrial plants that have been subject to such checks since February, will mainly involve scrutiny of the payments terms of export contracts, the ministry said.

It became necessary to scrutinize payments terms for export contracts, the ministry said, following reports that the Iranian Central Bank has given notice it will withdraw deposits from the London branches of some Japanese banks.

The ministry said that the measure was not a gesture intended to show Japan's willingness to cooperate with United States policy seeking to restrain trade with Iran. Some analysts assert that case-by-case checks, rather than the automatic processing done previously, will sharply curtail Japanese exports to Iran (IHT, Dec. 27).

Meanwhile, a leading Japanese trading house said that the measure would not affect its exports to Iran, which are mostly backed by letters of credit issued by Iranian banks. But, it added, the possibility cannot be precluded that the measure might provoke countermeasures by Iran.

Iranian Construction Put Off

TOKYO, Dec. 27 (Reuters) — Resumption of construction work on a joint Japanese-Iranian petrochemical complex at Bandar Shapur will have to be postponed until next March at the earliest, Mitsui and Co., Ltd., said.

The project, held up since the Iranian revolution, was to have been resumed last month, but the National Petrochemical Co. of Iran, the Iranian partner, has raised several questions, a Mitsui spokesman said.

Consumers Disagree on 'Floor' Price

Cocoa Exporters May Seek Support Fund

LONDON, Dec. 27 (AP-DJ) — Major cocoa-producing countries might set up their own fund to support cocoa prices following their failure last month to agree on joint price-support action with consumer nations.

Earlier this month, members of the 10-nation cocoa producers' alliance announced that they had agreed on a minimum sales price for the commodity, but they are not saying what the price is. Many analysts believe this could be the first step in formation of a price-support facility similar to the "Bogota Fund" established by coffee producers.

In November, talks in Geneva failed to reach a new international cocoa agreement because of strong differences between producers and consumers on the price levels the accord would seek to defend.

Producers are particularly upset over the refusal of consumers to agree on a "floor" price that they can deem adequate, particularly after the downward pressure that three seasons of cocoa surpluses has brought on prices. Though consumers were willing to write a $1-a-pound floor price into the accord, producers led by the Ivory Coast demanded $1.20.

$200 Million

Some consumers suspect that the producers' stance could represent a change of policy. Cocoa-watchers observed that if a new agreement is not reached to replace the expiring world agreement, producers would receive about $200 million from the London-based International Cocoa Organization, which administers the pact.

The money constitutes the current agreement's buffer stock fund, which was raised from levies on international cocoa trading since 1975. The money has never been spent to buy cocoa because the pact's floor level, recently 65 cents a pound, has been consistently below levels on the world market. Cocoa currently is quoted at about $1.40 a pound.

The possibility that this money could form the basis of a cocoa fund administered by producers has occurred to growing nations. Analysts say that the earliest it would be made available is during the second quarter of 1980 if a new agreement failed to emerge from renewed negotiations.

The existing agreement ends on March 31. Extensions totaling a further 18 months from that time are possible if producers consent.

For the moment, however, producers are seeking to establish their minimum support price by more closely aligning their export policies. The producers, a Ghanaian source said, were looking for "favorable" prices. But he added that "no figure has been given."

The source said that cocoa prices have risen in recent days partly because "the Ivory Coast has been stockpiling cocoa," but he added that "Ghana hasn't done any business at all."

If the producers do set up a support fund, they are bound to meet a strong reaction from consumers. According to one consumer-country representative, "it would be a nail

(Continued on Page 13, Col. 6)

Big Board Steady As Volume Increases

NEW YORK, Dec. 27 (Reuters) — New York Stock Exchange prices closed mixed today after trading in a narrow range most of the session although volume picked up on year-end selling for tax purposes and portfolio adjustments.

The Dow Jones industrial average rose 1.96 to 840.10 but declines led advances about four to three on volume of more than 30 million shares.

After the close, the Federal Reserve Board said commercial and industrial loans at large U.S. banks rose $2.7 billion in the week to Dec. 19 to $154.5 billion, up $22.5 billion from a year earlier.

Business loans at major New York City reporting banks rose $171 million in the week ended yesterday compared with a revised rise of $1.6 billion last week.

Fairmont Foods gained 1⅜ to 14½. It is considering an acquisition proposal by American Financial Corp.

Stone Container slipped two to 24¼. It said it has made no substantial progress in its search for an attractive acquisition proposal for the company.

Sunshine Mining gained 1⅞ to 29⅝. Arab Investors Group SA, a Luxembourg corporation, reported it bought 1.03 million shares of common stock, or 19.4 percent, of Sunshine Mining as an investment.

Companies increasing quarterly dividends were American Brands to $1.37 a share, Boston Edison to 68 cents a share, JMB Realty Trust to 53 and Prudential Fed Savings & Loan to 18.

American Manufacturing announced the liquidation distribution of $62 a share.

SAMA Gets IBM Notes

ARMONK, N.Y., Dec. 27 (Reuters) — International Business Machines said today it privately placed $300 million of seven-year notes with the Saudi Arabian Monetary Agency. It was IBM's first placement with the Saudi agency. Proceeds from the notes, which have an average life of 5½ years and a coupon of 10.8 percent, will be used for increased capital requirements, IBM says.

Company Report

Revenue, Profits in Millions
In local currencies, unless otherwise indicated

United States
Jim Walter

1st Quar.	1979	1978
Revenue.....	494.01	471.98
Profits.....	32.32*	27.27
Per share	1.80	1.51

Includes a $9.47 million after-tax capital gain on the sale of the company's sugar business.

—News and Notes—

Japanese watchmakers are laying claim to the title of the world's top producer for 1979, surpassing the traditional world leader Switzerland. An industry spokesman says Japan made 42.8 million watches in the first nine months of 1979, and output is expected to reach 59 million timepieces for the year. The Swiss are expected to turn out fewer than 50 million pieces this year, according to Yoshinori Shirakawa, managing director of Japan's Clock and Watch Association. Switzerland does not publish production figures but the estimate, he says, is based on exports of 39.8 million chronographs in nine months. "They export 95 to 97 percent of their total production," he says, adding that it is quite safe to predict Japan's lead over Switzerland. "Japan has been increasing all these years while Switzerland, taking nearly one-half of global markets in 1970, has been on a downhill since 1975." The world's watch production last year was some 278 million units, he says. Of this, Switzerland accounted for 22 percent, Japan 17 percent, the Soviet Union 12 percent and the United States 11 percent. Mr. Shirakawa cites the strong Swiss franc and high labor costs as reasons for Japan's advance. But also, he says, Swiss industry — divided up in many small companies — has problems meeting the challenge of quartz watches, which require "big investments and integrated production lines."

* * *

The U.S. Energy Department began proceedings to require three utilities to use coal instead of oil at seven large power plants, a move the department says could save about 47,000 barrels of oil a day. The company's involved are Long Island Lighting, Commonwealth Edison and Atlantic City Electric. The proposals are the first under a 1978 law that allows the government to bar utilities from using oil or natural gas in facilities that can burn coal. A three-month period for public comment must elapse before the department decides whether to make the order final.

* * *

Japan's shipping lines will get additional government subsidies totalling 33.5 billion yen (about $140.4 million) over the next eight years as aid for construction of 1.04 million gross tons of ships under an official shipbuilding program, Japan's Transport Ministry says. The aid, approved by the Finance Ministry, includes 6.64 billion yen to be supplied in the next fiscal year beginning in April, it says, with the remainder used over the following seven years. The subsidies are intended to cover interest differentials and to reduce the rates of interest paid by shipping lines to about 3 percent a year, the ministry says. The total tonnage comprises 700,000 tons of an unspecified number of freighters and 340,000 tons comprised of three liquefied natural-gas carriers. These subsidies, it notes, are in addition to the 2.3 billion yen that the government started to supply over an eight-year period beginning in the current fiscal year to help the lines build 700,000 gross tons.

* * *

Hapag-Lloyd's results for 1979 are unsatisfactory and below expectations so the West German shipping company does not expect to pay a dividend for this year. Hapag-Lloyd paid a dividend of 3 Deutsche marks on 1978 results, and 1979 probably will be the first year the company has foregone a dividend payment since it was formed in 1970, the company says. It expects a fall in turnover on liner services in 1979 arising from the disparity between the official average exchange rate of 2.01 DM per dollar and the realizable rate of 1.83 DM. This disparity will be around 120 million DM, it says, without giving further details.

China Increases Foreign Trade 26.7% in Year

From Agency Dispatches

PEKING, Dec. 27 — China's 1979 foreign trade through Dec. 22 was a record $28.64 billion, up 26.7 percent from a year earlier, the Foreign Trade Ministry said today.

It reported exports of $13.43 billion and imports of $15.21 billion, leaving a trade deficit of $1.78 billion.

The announcement gave no breakdown by countries, but Peking diplomatic sources said Japan undoubtedly retained its position as China's leading foreign trade partner with a two-way exchange of goods valued at well over $5 billion.

The United States and West Germany were about tied for second place, with the two-way trade of both countries with China near $2 billion.

The ministry said China's major imports were machinery, chemical fertilizer and raw materials for textile production, including cotton. Chinese imports of U.S. cotton rose to a record 1.7 million bales this year.

Separately, Sun Suochang, head of the U.S. trade section in China's Foreign Trade Ministry, said that U.S. barriers to Chinese goods must be lowered. While Sino-American trade has been making rapid headway over recent years, the unfavourable balance for China has been widening. If this remains unchanged, he said, it will be impossible for China to maintain a rapid expansion of two-way trade.

"If the U.S. wishes to trade with China, it is imperative that barriers restricting China's exports to the U.S. be lowered. This will strengthen our ability to purchase U.S. products," Mr. Sun said in an article for the official foreign trade magazine.

France, Saudis Set Accord on Oil Sales

PARIS, Dec. 27 (AP-DJ) — France and Saudi Arabia have concluded a major oil-supply contract covering the next three years, Saudi Arabia's Oil Minister Sheikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani said today after a meeting with President Valery Giscard d'Estaing. Mr. Yamani did not give any details of the accord.

He also denied reports that his government had decided to raise its oil price by $2 a barrel in February. "No decision has been taken," he said.

Venezuela Plans Oil Rise

CARACAS, Dec. 27 (Reuters) — Venezuela has decided to raise the price of its oil and will announce the extent of the increase before year's end, President Luis Herrera Campins confirmed today.

Commodities Commission Member Seeking to Bar Public Transcripts

By Jerry Knight

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27 (WP) — A member of the Commodity Futures Trading Commission says he is preparing a lawsuit against his fellow commissioners to keep them from making public the transcripts of confidential commission meetings.

At issue in the dispute is whether the CFTC — or any other federal regulatory agency — must make public its internal deliberations. The commission member who is bringing the suit, David Gartner, said yesterday that he feared the effectiveness of the regulatory process would be threatened if transcripts and tape recordings of closed-door CFTC meetings were released.

Subcommittee Subpoena

Earlier this month, a Senate subcommittee investigating attempts to corner the market in farm commodities subpoenaed commission records dealing with potential manipulation of commodity markets. The subcommittee, headed by Sen. Max Baucus, D-Mont., asked the CFTC for information about any instances in which a small group of speculators controlled 80 percent or more of the supply of wheat, corn, soybeans, cattle and hogs.

Over Mr. Gartner's objections, the CFTC voted 3-to-1 to give the subcommittee confidential information naming the investors who owned huge holdings of commodities, as well as transcripts of CFTC meetings at which the holdings were discussed.

Mr. Gartner said yesterday that he has hired his own lawyer to challenge the commission's action because there is no legal precedent for making public the internal deliberations of a federal regulatory agency.

Mr. Gartner said he was concerned that members of federal regulatory agencies would be reluctant to discuss their opinions, even during executive sessions, if their comments could be made public later.

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November 1979

Chicago Futures

December 27, 1979

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
WHEAT 5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.					
Mar	4.63	4.67¾	4.57	4.59	—.05¼
May	4.72	4.74¾	4.63	4.65½	—.06¼
Jul	4.74	4.77½	4.65	4.68	—.06¾
Sep	4.87	4.90	4.77½	4.78½	—.09½
Dec	5.03½	5.06	4.93	4.97	—.07¾
Mar	5.20	5.23	5.11	5.15	—.04
Sales Wed. 20,253. Total open interest Wed. 57,451, up 1,149 from Fri.					
CORN 5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.					
Mar	2.92¾	2.94	2.88¾	2.89¼	—.05¼
May	3.03½	3.05¼	3.00¼	3.01¼	—.04
Jul	3.12½	3.13½	3.00¾	3.10	—.03
Sep	3.16½	3.17½	3.12¾	3.13¼	—.03¾
Dec	3.18½	3.19¾	3.16	3.16¼	—.03½
Mar	3.30	3.31¾	3.28	3.28¼	—.03¾
Sales Wed. 33,833. Total open interest Wed. 162,392, off 12,009 from Fri.					
SOYBEANS 5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.					
Jan	6.45	6.49½	6.52	6.53½	—.11
Mar	6.88	6.93½	6.76	6.76½	—.11¼
May	7.09	7.14½	6.99	6.99½	—.09¾
Jul	7.28	7.34	7.19	7.19¾	—.08¼
Aug	7.35½	7.41	7.26½	7.28½	—.07¾
Sep	7.39	7.44	7.30½	7.30½	—.07½
Nov	7.46	7.51	7.38½	7.38½	—.07¼
Jan	7.60	7.64½	7.52½	7.52½	—.07
Sales Wed. 28,323. Total open interest Wed. 139,043, off 33 from Fri.					
SOYBEAN MEAL 100 tons; dollars per ton					
Jan	185.60	187.40	183.50	184.10	—1.20
Mar	188.50	191.50	186.50	186.90	—1.30
May	193.70	195.00	191.50	191.80	—.80
Jul	198.20	200.00	196.20	197.00	—.60
Aug	201.00	202.50	199.50	199.70	—.20
Sep	204.00	204.00	202.50	202.50	
Oct	205.70	206.00	204.50	204.50	
Dec	209.00	209.50	207.50	207.90	—.30
Jan	210.00	210.50	209.70	209.70	+.50
Sales Wed. 8,336. Total open interest Wed. 51,296, off 101 from Fri.					
SOYBEAN OIL 60,000 lbs.; dollars per 100 lbs					
Jan	24.90	24.95	24.19	24.16	—.72
Mar	25.20	25.24	24.50	24.52	—.60
May	25.40	25.45	24.76	24.82	—.55
Jul	25.70	25.74	25.03	25.10	—.55
Aug	25.75	25.85	25.20	25.25	—.40
Sep	25.95	25.95	25.35	25.35	—.45
Oct	25.95	26.00	25.50	25.50	—.35
Dec	26.15	26.20	25.70	25.70	—.37
Jan	26.15	26.13	25.70	25.70	—.32
Mar	26.00	26.00	25.75	25.75	
Sales Wed. 6,862. Total open interest Wed. 64,708, off 158 from Fri.					
OATS 5,000 bu; dollars per bu.					
Mar	1.62¾	1.63¾	1.60	1.60¼	—.02½
May	1.71¼	1.72	1.68¾	1.68¾	—.02¼
Jul	1.76½	1.78	1.76	1.76½	+.01
Sep	1.82½	1.82½	1.81½	1.81½	+.00½
Sales Wed. 1,004. Total open interest Wed. 5,153, up 6 from Fri.					
LIVE BEEF CATTLE 40,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Jan	69.85	69.00	68.65	68.70	—1.07
Feb	71.40	71.50	70.40	70.65	—.85
Apr	73.50	73.65	72.40	72.57	—1.00
Jun	75.00	75.32	74.45	74.57	—.53
Aug	74.10	74.35	73.50	73.70	—.32
Oct	72.80	72.85	72.20	72.20	—.42
Dec	73.75	73.75	73.40	73.60	—.15
Est. sales 21,583; sales Wed. 19,110. Total open interest Wed. 61,291, up 374 from Fri.					
FEEDER CATTLE 42,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Jan	84.70	84.75	83.50	83.52	—1.13
Mar	86.00	86.00	84.60	84.60	—1.15
Apr	86.45	86.45	85.17	85.25	—1.05
May	86.85	86.85	85.30	85.52	—1.05
Aug	85.90	85.90	84.80	84.80	—.95
Sep	85.25	85.25	84.25	84.25	—1.15
Oct	85.00	85.00	84.30	84.30	—.70
Nov	85.25	85.25	84.50	84.50	—1.25
Est. sales 2,457; sales Wed. 1,557. Total open interest Wed. 13,814, off 2 from Fri.					

Market Summary

NYSE Most Actives

December 27, 1979

	Sales	Close	Chg.
Steri Drug	769,900	28⅛	— ⅜
Petrolane s	501,000	28⅛	+ ⅛
Morley	363,400	22	—1
CoesarsWld s	351,200	18½	— ¾
Howrd John	283,500	24⅛	+1⅜
Wlms Cos	278,900	30⅝	+ ⅜
Gen Motors	258,700	50⅞	— ⅛
InTT&T	252,200	25½	+ ⅛
IBM s	251,000	64¾	— ⅛
GPUCp	241,900	7¾	
Benguet B	237,700	5⅝	+ ⅜
Aetnal,fe s	228,000	33⅞	
AMInti	226,200	16⅛	+1⅝
FordMot	219,100	22¾	— ½
ImpCoAm	212,300	25	+ ⅜

	Today NYSE Close	Prev. Nationwide Close
Volume (in millions)	21.54	28.69
Advanced	700	738
Volume Up (millions)	13.44	12.67
Declined	811	701
Volume Down (millions)	11.75	7.69
Unchanged	467	479
Total Issues	1,978	1,910
New highs	55	45
New lows	52	25

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
30 Ind	837.37	842.83	834.47	840.10	+1.966
20 Trn	293.07	295.06	221.12	292.97	+0.10
15 Util	107.61	108.39	107.21	107.61	—0.34
65 Stk	298.78	300.88	297.21	299.27	+0.29

Standard & Poors

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Composite	108.50	107.14	107.96	+0.18
Industrials	121.64	120.11	121.04	+0.21
Utilities	50.58	50.00	50.29	—0.05
Finance	12.60	12.44	12.56	+0.06
Transp.	15.25	15.04	15.14	—0.02

NYSE Index

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Composite	61.91	61.79	61.91	+0.09
Industrials	70.14	69.98	70.14	+0.12
Transp.	50.84	50.65	50.78	+0.08
Utilities	37.84	36.96	37.81	Unch.
Finance	63.37	63.24	63.37	+0.12

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

	Shares Buy	Sales	"Short"
December 26	98,568	277,939	735
December 24	90,408	229,265	693
December 21	136,195	399,110	1,943
December 20	130,696	389,674	1,090
December 19	132,772	382,088	1,594

*These totals are included in the sales figures.

American Most Actives

	Sales	Close	Ch.
NatKinney	234,000	9	— ⅛
RsrtIntA	203,500	31⅞	— ¼
DomePetr gs	101,000	45⅞	+2¼
Genl Explor	137,500	4⅝	+ ½
Nat Patent	121,300	8¼	+ ⅝
GntYellow s	108,400	14⅝	+ ¾
Beverly Ent	95,100	11½	+ ¼
EmraRod	91,500	14⅛	+ ½
Keiser Ind	89,800	2	+ ½
Dynalect Cp	80,400	12⅛	+ ½

	Today AMEX Close	Prev. Nationwide Close
Volume (in millions)	6.06	4.69
Advanced	216	303
Volume Up (millions)	2.32	2.05
Declined	300	292
Volume Down (millions)	1.00	1.23
Unchanged	268	257
Total Issues	883	852
New highs	NA	41
New lows	NA	11

AMEX Index

High	Low	Close	Chg.
N.A.	N.A.	244.88	+1.72

FUTURES DOW JONES
Through New York Industrial Index Fund
Prices in U.S.$

Maturity	bid/offer quotes Dec. 27 14.00 hrs. lt.	Business done last week low/high.
Dec. 27	—/—	834/846
Jan. 31	833/841	833/847
Feb. 28	832/842	832/848

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U.S. Commodity Prices

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
LIVE HOGS 30,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Feb	41.40	42.00	41.35	41.90	+ .13
Apr	39.80	40.50	39.70	40.37	+ .42
Jun	43.42	44.35	43.40	44.25	+ .53
Jul	44.50	45.10	44.25	45.10	+ .35
Aug	43.70	44.30	43.60	43.97	— .05
Oct	43.30	43.65	43.07	43.30	+ .05
Dec	45.25	45.25	44.70	44.97	— .40
Feb				47.25	— .05
Apr	47.20	47.20	47.20	47.20	+.40
Est. sales 6,661; sales Wed. 5,525. Total open interest Wed. 24,581, off 274 from Fri.					
PORK BELLIES 38,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Feb	47.00	47.75	46.10	46.15	— .27
Mar	47.00	48.40	47.10	47.65	— .02
May	49.45	50.00	48.65	49.17	— .28
Jul	50.50	51.15	50.50	50.65	— .12
Aug	50.00	50.40	49.25	49.55	— .25
Est. sales 5,405; sales Wed. 5,822. Total open interest Wed. 27,011, up 385 from Fri.					
ICED BROILERS 30,000 lbs.; cents per lb					
Jan	46.20	46.35	46.20	46.30	+ .10
Feb	46.00	46.60	46.25	46.35	+ .15
Mar	46.07	46.25	46.00	46.10	
Apr	46.70	46.70	46.70	46.70	+ .20
Sales Wed. 170. Total open interest Wed. 714, off 27 from Fri.					
SHELL EGGS 22,500 doz.; cents per doz.					
Jan	57.50	57.50	57.00	57.25	— .76
Feb				55.50	
Mar				57.00	
Apr				53.50	
May				52.70	
Est. sales 6; sales Wed. 14. Total open interest Wed. 128, off 7 from Fri.					
LUMBER 100,000 bd. ft.					
Jan	214.90	216.20	214.00	214.30	—1.00
Mar	217.00	210.70	216.50	216.60	—1.80
May	222.50	223.60	221.00	221.40	—2.80
Jul	226.00	226.20	222.60	222.70	—3.80
Sep	227.00	227.00	223.50	223.50	—4.00
Nov	225.00	225.00	224.00	224.00	—3.50
Est. sales 1,583; sales Wed. 2,422. Total open interest Wed. 10,314, up 69 from Fri.					
PLYWOOD 76,032 sq ft; dollars per 1,000 sq ft.					
Jan	186.70	187.50	186.00	186.20	— .00
Mar	189.80	190.50	189.30	189.30	
May	193.50	194.20	193.00	193.40	— .20
Jul	196.60	197.00	196.30	196.50	— .20
Sep	199.10	199.10	198.60	198.60	— .00
Nov	190.50	199.20	198.20	198.20	—1.00
Jan			200.00	200.00	+ .50
Mar			201.50		
Sales Wed. 322. Total open interest Wed. 3,910, off 61 from Fri.					
U.S. TREASURY BILLS $1 million; pts. of 100 pct.					
Mar	88.61	89.05	88.52	89.01	+.34
Jun	89.73	90.20	89.55	90.13	+.38
Sep	90.32	90.67	90.25	90.66	+.27
Dec	90.63	90.90	90.52	90.87	+.24
Mar	90.67	90.98	90.64	90.98	+.27
Jun	90.73	90.92	90.70	90.92	+.17
Sep	90.69	90.90	90.64	90.90	+.16
Dec	90.65	90.80	90.63	90.80	+.05
Est. sales 7,779; sales Wed. 9,340. Total open interest Wed. 80,559, up 522 from Fri.					
GNMA 10 pct. $100,000 prin; pts & 32nds of 100 pct.)					
Mar	78-00	79-00	77-18	78-31	+24
Jun	78-10	79-11	77-31	79-10	+22
Sep	78-27	79-22	78-13	79-21	+17
Dec	79-04	79-26	78-17	79-26	+16
Mar	78-30	79-20	78-17	79-20	+16
Jun	78-21	79-15	78-12	79-15	+22
Sep	78-14	79-06	78-05	79-06	+16
Dec	78-06	78-30	77-25	78-30	+16
Mar	78-01	78-22	77-22	78-22	+13
Jun	77-15	78-14	77-15	78-14	+12
Sep	77-05	78-07	77-05	78-07	+13
Sales Wed. 6,001. Total open interest Wed. 87,689, up 147 from Fri.					
LDHG TERM TREASURY BONDS (8 pct.—$100,000 prin; pts & 32nds of 100 pct.)					
Mar	81-04	81-19	80-25	81-19	+13
Jun	81-22	82-10	81-14	82-10	+15
Sep	82-03	82-30	81-29	82-30	+21
Dec	82-13	83-08	82-06	83-07	+23
Mar	82-11	83-08	82-05	83-08	+22
Jun	82-07	83-07	82-01	83-07	+24
Sep	82-02	83-05	81-30	83-05	+26
Dec	82-00	83-02	81-26	83-02	+28
Mar	81-26	82-31	81-22	82-31	+31
Jun	81-21	82-28	81-17	82-28	+30
Sep	81-17	82-26	81-16	82-26	+32
Sales Wed. 10,527. Total open interest Wed. 90,174, up 1,463 from Fri.					
90-DAY COMMERCIAL PAPER LOANS ($1 million, annualized discount rate)					
Mar	13.16	13.39	13.03	13.12	+ .12
Jun	11.87	12.05	11.82	11.86	+ .06
Sep	10.72	10.90	10.63	10.64	+ .01
Dec	10.39	10.39	10.36	10.36	+ .11
Mar	10.39	10.39	10.36	10.36	+ .11
Sales Wed. 36. Total open interest Wed. 568, off 1 from Fri.					
CANADIAN DOLLAR, 5 per dlr.					
Mar	.8515	.8530	.8514	.8527	+19
Jun	.8540	.8547	.8535	.8545	+17

London Metals Market

(Figures in sterling per metric ton) (Silver in pence per troy ounce)

December 27, 1979

	Today Bid	Today Asked	Previous Bid	Previous Asked
Copper wire bars:				
Spot	1,004.00	1,005.00	1,016.00	1,017.00
3 months	1,013.00	1,014.00	1,011.00	1,012.00
Cathodes: spot	981.00	983.00	974.00	975.00
3 months	995.00	997.00	990.00	992.00
Tin: spot	7,460.00	7,480.00	7,550.00	7,560.00
3 months	7,275.00	7,285.00	7,360.00	7,380.00
Lead: spot	524.00	527.00	535.00	538.00
3 months	512.00	513.00	518.00	519.00
Zinc: spot	334.00	334.00	343.00	344.00
3 months	347.00	347.50	355.00	355.50
Silver: spot	1,225.00	1,230.00	1,053.00	1,055.00
3 months	1,240.00	1,243.00	1,064.00	1,065.00
Aluminium: spot	859.00	861.00	845.00	846.00
3 months	836.00	838.00	845.00	846.00
Nickel: spot	2,740.00	2,760.00	2,800.00	2,820.00
3 months	2,830.00	2,835.00	2,900.00	2,910.00

London Commodities

(Figures in sterling per metric ton)

December 27, 1979

	High	Low	Close (Bid-Asked)	Previous Close
SUGAR				
Mar	192.00	183.50	188.05	188.25	184.75	184.90
May	192.25	184.00	188.60	189.00	185.40	185.50
Aug	190.75	187.90	187.50	188.30	184.70	185.00
Oct	190.00	184.25	187.00	187.60	184.00	184.20
5,507 lots of 50 tons.						
COCOA						
Dec	1,476	1,466	1,462	1,480	1,475	1,476
Mar	1,524	1,515	1,508	1,509	1,518	1,519
May	1,520	1,508	1,507	1,510	1,516	1,518
Jly	1,520	1,510	1,516	1,517	1,515	1,520
Sep	1,529	1,525	1,526	1,530	1,529	1,534
Dec	N.T.	N.T.	1,538	1,540	1,540	1,545
1,173 lots of 10 tons.						
COFFEE						
Jan	1,742	1,690	1,688	1,690	1,772	1,773
Mar	1,637	1,603	1,603	1,607	1,658	1,660
May	1,616	1,581	1,580	1,582	1,637	1,640
Jly	1,609	1,570	1,568	1,573	1,608	1,609
Sep	1,592	1,580	1,555	1,575	1,617	1,620
Nov	1,580	1,574	1,550	1,565	1,599	1,602
Jan	N.T.	N.T.	1,555	1,580	1,580	1,615
8,936 lots of 18 tons.						

Paris Commodities

(Figures in French francs per metric ton)

December 27, 1979

	High	Low	Close (Bid-Asked)	Ch.
SUGAR				
Mar	1,783	1,755	1,759	1,760	+10
May	1,782	1,753	1,751	1,753	+5
Jly	N.T.	N.T.	1,758	1,770	+10
Aug	1,785	1,760	1,760	1,765	+5
Oct	1,780	1,780	1,765	1,775	+2
Nov	N.T.	N.T.	1,760	1,775	Unch.
Dec	N.T.	N.T.	1,770	1,795	+10
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	1,780	1,805	+5
984 lots.					
COCOA					
Dec	1,410	1,340	1,305	1,365	—30
Mar	1,355	1,343	1,337	1,343	—20
May	1,355	1,335	1,325	1,332	—15
Jly	N.T.	N.T.	1,335	-	—13
Sep	N.T.	N.T.	1,340	1,320	—10
Dec	N.T.	N.T.	1,345	1,370	—5
35 lots					

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Sep	.8569	.8569	.8548	.8554	—.02
Dec	.8560	.8560	.8550	.8555	+.05
Est. sales 711; sales Wed. 523. Total open interest Wed. 7,242, off 134 from Fri. Net change quoted in points, 1 point equals $0.0001.					
BRITISH POUND, $ per pound.					
Mar	2.2340	2.2425	2.2310	2.2395	+295
Jun	2.2300	2.2360	2.2270	2.2300	+300
Sep	2.2250	2.2250	2.2225	2.2225	+325
Est. sales 2,823; sales Wed. 1,044. Total open interest Wed. 9,048, up 241 from Fri. Net change quoted in points, 1 point equals $0.0001.					
DEUTSCHEMARK, $ per mark.					
Mar	.5900	.5917	.5892	.5900	+39
Jun	.6000	.6009	.5985	.5986	+37
Sep	.6075	.6086	.6065	.6072	+38
Est. sales 2,610; sales Wed. 1,449. Total open interest Wed. 10,639, up 373 from Fri. Net change quoted in points, 1 point equals $0.0001.					
DUTCH GUILDER, $ per guilder. No open contracts					
FRENCH FRANC, $ per franc.					
Mar				.24590	
Est. sales 0; sales Wed. 0. Total open interest Wed. 16, unchanged from Fri. Net change quoted in points, 1 point equals $0.0001.					
JAPANESE YEN, $ per yen.					
Mar	.004224	.004241	.004210	.004239	—17
Jun	.004291	.004294	.004268	.004272	—33
Sep	.004340	.004340	.004335	.004335	
Est. sales 498; sales Wed. 254. Total open interest Wed. 2,724, up 9 from Fri. Net change quoted in points, 1 point equals $0.000001.					
SWISS FRANC, $ per franc.					
Mar	.6451	.6497	.6441	.6456	—.01
Jun	.6600	.6641	.6585	.6594	+.05
Sep	.6772	.6777	.6725	.6739	+.17
Est. sales 3,278; sales Wed. 2,102. Total open interest Wed. 9,984, up 598 from Fri. Net change quoted in points, 1 point equals $0.0001.					

New York Futures

December 27, 1979

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
MAINE POTATOES 50,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Mar	6.10	6.10	6.10	6.03	—0.12
Apr	6.95	6.95	6.80	6.90	
May	7.92	7.93	7.76	7.76	—0.16
Est. sales 406; sales Wed. 282. Total open interest Wed. 4,102, up 24 from Fri.					
COFFEE 'C' 37,500 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Mar	188.35	188.50	183.00	183.10	— 4.17
May	180.25	180.50	176.00	176.17	— 2.96
Jul	179.00	179.25	174.75	174.83	— 3.17
Sep	178.61	178.61	174.50	174.70	— 2.90
Dec	174.00	174.00	173.50	173.50	— 1.00
Mar	173.30	173.30	173.30	171.40	— 2.80
Est. sales 2,100; sales Wed. 1,565. Total open interest Wed. 15,820, off 120 from Fri.					
SUGAR NO. 11 112,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Jan	16.90	16.90	16.90	16.47	—0.38
Mar	17.61	17.40	16.61	16.68	—0.30
May	17.35	17.41	16.75	16.77	—0.27
Jul	17.25	17.33	16.76	16.77	—0.30
Sep	17.22	17.25	16.70	16.72	—0.19
Oct	17.15	17.18	16.65	16.68	—0.15
Mar	17.06	17.06	16.60	16.60	—0.19
May	16.96	17.01	16.45	16.48	—0.28
Est. sales 12,750; sales Wed. 9,316. Total open interest Wed. 89,777, up 904 from Fri.					
COCOA 30,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Mar	142.75	144.40	140.10	140.40	—1.85
May	144.00	144.80	140.60	141.10	—1.75
Jul	145.00	145.50	141.75	142.00	—1.75
Sep	145.75	146.00	142.75	142.75	
Dec	3.215	3.217	3.215	3.146	
Est. sales 790; sales Wed. 112. Total open interest Wed. 7,335, up 9 from Fri.					
ORANGE JUICE 15,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Jan	97.70	98.25	97.60	98.25	+0.90
Mar	98.50	99.50	98.50	99.45	+0.95
May	100.00	100.70	99.85	100.70	+0.95
Jul	100.95	101.85	100.95	101.85	+0.85
Est. sales 500; sales Wed. 962. Total open interest Wed. 10,350, up 178 from Fri.					

European Markets

(Yesterdays closing prices in local currencies)

Amsterdam

AKZO	23.40
Albert Heijn	77.20
Algembank	318.00
Amrobank	66.10
A'Dam Rub	40.00
Fokker	22.50
Heineken	71.00
N.V.A.	46.00
Noogovens	20.80
K.L.M.	74.00
Nat. Nedder	119.00
Pakhoed	50.80
Philips	20.80
Robeco	166.00
Rolinco	142.00
Roranta	106.90
Royal Dutch	147.40
Unilever	114.30
Van Ommer	232.00
VMF-Stork	36.70
Amp-Cps Index : 84.20 Previous : 83.80	

Brussels

Arbed	2,115
GBL 18Jambl	1,685
Cockerill	320
Electrobel	6,290
GB-Inno-BM	2,415
Hoboken	2,720
Petrofina	5,580
Ph. Gevaert	948
Soc. Generale	1,450
Solvay	2,475
Un. Miniere	730
Bourse Index : 139.31 Previous : 137.51	

Frankfurt

A.E.G.	35.60
B.A.S.F.	139.00
Bayer	125.00
Commerzbnk	180.70
Cont. Gummi	94.90
Daimler	244.00
Demag	133.50
Deutsche Bnk	257.50
Dresdner Bnk	191.20
Hoechst	123.20
Hoesch	35.50
Karlstadt	246.00
Kauhof	189.00
K.H.D.	203.50
Lufthansa	78.00
Mannesman	124.10
Metallgesell.	252.00
Neckermann	119.00
RWE.new	183.50
Schering	205.00
Siemens	258.00
Thyssen	79.30
Varta	162.00
Veba	141.00
Volkswagen	182.90
Siemen Index: 133.85 Previous : 134.29	

London

Anglo-Am Cp	$13.00
Anglo-Am	0.98
Barclays Bnk.	4.23
Beecham Gp	1.17
BICC	0.97
Boots	1.59
Bowater	1.54
BAT Ind.	2.40
BOC Int'l	0.58
Brit. Pet.	2.40
Burmah	1.64
Charterhl	1.25
Cadbury Sc.	0.55½
Cons. Gold Fds	3.82
Courtaulds	0.72
De Beer D	$9.34
Distillers	1.99
Dunlop	0.52
Free St Gold	44¼
GEC	2.32
GKN	2.57
Glaxo Gp	4.33
Gt Un St	3.42
Guinness	1.89
Hawker-Sid	1.80
Imp.Chem.Ind.	3.57
Imps	0.76
Marks & Span.	0.77
Metal Box	2.34
Plessey	1.11
Randfontein	$ 57¾
Rank Org.	1.28
Royal Dutch	34⅞
R.T.Z.	3.20
Shell	3.24
Thorn (A)	2.80
Tube Invest.	2.56
Ultramar	4.12
Union Corb.	$ 13.00
Vickers	1.06
War Lbs	29¾
West Deep	$ 25⅞
West Drief	$ 77¾
West Hold	$ 54⅞
Woolworth	0.59
ZCI	0.33
F.T. 30 Index : 414.70 Previous : 417.58	

Milan

Bastogi	688.00
ERBA	2,249.00
ErcMarelli	355.00
Fiat	1,832.00
Finsider	94.00
Generali	43,690.00
IFI	2,121.00
Italgas	711.00
Italsider	252.00
LaRinas	105.00
Montedis	171.50
Olivetti	1,450.00
Pirelli	1,821.00
Snia Visco	630.00
BCI Index : 51.93 Previous : 81.27	

Paris

Air Liquide	490.00
BSN	892.00
Carrefour	1,612.00
Cim Lafarge	255.00
Cie Bancaire	361.00
CFP	250.00
CGE	336.00
CCF	177.00
Elf-Aquitaine	1,260.00
Ferodo	321.00
Gen Occident	268.00
Imetal	61.00
L Oreal	636.00
Moch Bull	65.10
Michelin	874.00
Moet Henn	501.00
Moulinex	81.10
Poribas	230.40
PUK	95.00
Penarroya	54.00
Perrier	285.10
Peugeot	270.00
Rh Poulenc	135.00
Saint	23.80
St Gobain	132.00
Suez	278.00
Telemecan	720.00
Thomson	200.00
Usinor	73.20
Asefi Index : 127.73 Previous : 128.97	

Zurich

Alusuisse	1,135
Buehrle	2,474
B Boveri	1,695
Cib Geigy	1,245
Cr Suisse	2,280
Fisher	750
HofRochN	6,675
Nestle	3,390
Sandoz	4,100
Ste B. Suisse	402
Sulzer	2,750
U.B. Suisse	3,505
SBC Index : 338.80 Previous : 331.38	

NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Dec. 27

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

(Continued From Page 6)

12 Month High	Low	Stock Div.	In $ Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Chge Prev Close
17⅞	12¾	PSvCol	1.60	12.10	204	13⅝	13⅛	13½	— ⅛
22½	18	PSCol pf	2.18	11.	17	18½	18⅛	18½	
27	22	PSInd	2.32	10.	6	88	23¼	23½	23¼
13	9⅝	PSIn pf	1.00	11.	z200	10⅛	10

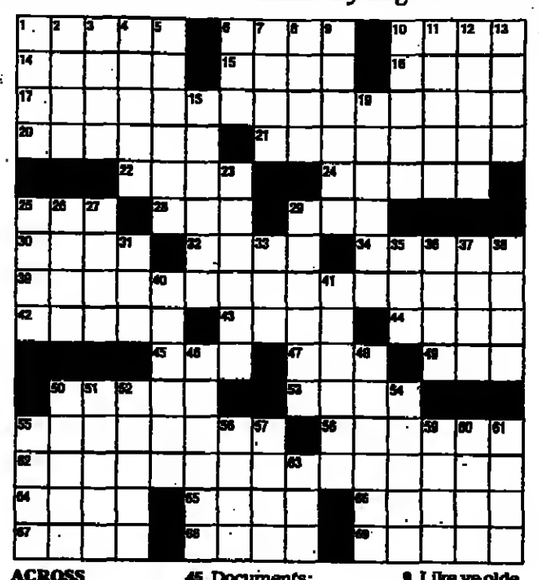
AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Dec. 27

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock Div.	Sls. 100s.	Yld.	P/E	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge Prev Close
		— A—A—A —							
14⅝	9⅝	AAR .44	2.9	8	12	u15	14⅝	15	+ ⅛
5⅞	3½	AAV .20	4.2	6	6	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
9⅝	7¼	AFD .44	5.4	5	6	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
3⅝	1	ATI			78	3⅛	2⅝	2⅝	
12⅝	5⅝	AVC		3	134	7⅝	6⅞	7⅛	+ ⅝
8⅝	4	AZL		12	46	7⅛	6⅝	7	
6⅝	4¼	AZL pf .48	9.4		2	5	5	5	— ⅛
2	1⅛	AcmePr			2	1⅝	1⅛	1⅝	
17	18	AcmeU .34	2.7	12	2	12½	12½	12½	+ ⅛
4⅝	2⅝	Action			71	3⅛	3½	3⅛	
15⅝	8⅝	ActionCp .36b	2.8	9	52	15	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
28⅛	13¼	AdamR s.12	.6	17	5	18⅝	15⅝	18⅝	— ¼
48½	16⅝	AdobeO .20	.4	34	138	45⅝	44⅝	44⅝	
2⅛	1⅛	AesloCp		10	125	1⅝	1⅛	1⅝	
7	2⅛	Aeronca			42	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
7	5⅛	AffiCap .10e	1.7		2	6	6	6	
6⅝	4⅝	AffiHsp .28	5.7	18	5	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
30⅝	19½	AffiPub .80	2.7	18	10	30⅝	29⅝	30⅝	+ ⅝
7½	4⅝	AfterSix .32	6.2	9	11	5½	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅝
9	4½	AirExpr n			54	7⅝	7⅝	7⅛	— ⅛
7½	4½	AlskAir .30r	6.0	9	86	5½	5	5	
5⅝	2⅝	AlbaW .10r	2.2	3	20	4½	4⅝	4½	+ ⅛
16½	5¼	Alcolac .20	1.5	13	35	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅛
30½	14⅝	AlleCp wt		1	2½	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	+ ⅛
9⅝	7	AllonT .731	10.	8	7	7	7	7	
18	5½	AlmaSt .20r	3.6	18	16	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
6	3⅝	AlohaAir .10e			102	u 6⅝	5⅝	6⅛	+ ⅛
17⅝	6⅛	AlpinIn .10e	.4	16	29	18⅝	17⅝	18⅝	+ ⅛
17	9⅝	AltamR .32	2.4	4	25	13⅝	13⅝	13½	— ⅛
1⅝	⅝	Altec		16	24	13-16	13-16	13-16	
25½	13⅛	AlterFd .50	2.0	6	17	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	
45	36	Alcoa pf3.75	10.		x200	37⅝	37⅝	37⅝	+ ⅝
5⅛	1⅝	Amdhl .40	1.7	13	282	24½	23⅝	24	— ⅝
16½	5⅝	AmAsro s.20	1.4	13	45	14⅛	14½	14⅛	+ ⅛
40⅝	20	AmBrd wt			35	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝	
3⅝	1½	AmCapCo		10	19	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
16⅝	10⅝	9 AContr .56a	4.3	6	1	13	13	13	— ⅛
21⅛	7⅝	AGorPd .24	1.6	6	15	21⅛	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅛
3⅝	1⅝	Airsoft s		2	11	2½	2½	2½	+ ⅛
15⅝	7	AMzeA .48	3.5	9	36	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅛
15⅝	7	AMzeB .48	3.7	9	17	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
23⅝	34	AmMfg .36	2.7	18	2	u74	74	74	— ⅛
13⅝	4½	AMdBld s		13	91	6⅛	6	6	— ⅝
17⅝	8⅝	AMotin .36	2.9	5	50	13⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
40⅝	24	AmPetf 2.50	6.7	5	13	37⅝	36⅝	37⅝	— ¼
2⅝	1⅝	AmPlan Cp		4	3	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
8⅝	5⅝	ASCIE			50	8⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
15⅝	10⅛	AmSeat .40	3.6		3	11⅛	11	11⅛	+ ⅛
10⅝	7⅛	AmTec .64	7.9	8	36	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	— ½
14⅝	7½	AndrJ s.01		19	51	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
4⅝	2⅝	Andrea .36	8.0	9	30	4⅝	4½	4½	
21⅝	12⅝	AngloC .21e	1.1	9	45	18½	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
12⅝	6⅝	Anthony .44b	4.5	6	44	9⅛	9½	9⅛	+ ⅛
13⅝	7⅛	ApIDia .16	1.6	13	12	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
17⅝	3½	ApidDev		17	439	4⅛	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
41	17⅝	ArauCd o.47			23	34⅝	34½	34⅝	+ ⅛
18⅝	4⅝	Arrowh .20	3.2	6	19	6½	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
18⅝	4⅝	Arundel .18e	1.3	5	54	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅝
22	13½	Asamer s.40			515	21	20½	20½	— ⅝
4⅝	⅝	AskinSvc			318	4⅝	3⅝	4⅛	+ ½
6	5	Atalnfo .15e	2.5	0	2	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
1⅛	⅝	Alco Ind		16	11	11-16	⅝	11-16	+1-16
3⅛	2⅛	AtlsCM .16e	4.7	6	492	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
8	3⅝	AtlasCp wt		16	44	4½	4½	4½	
7⅛	4⅝	Audiotr .16	2.7	7	15	6	6	6	
37⅝	18½	Augat s .40	1.5	14	20	27½	27⅛	27⅝	
8⅛	1⅝	AutoTrn			47	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
10½	7⅝	AutoRad		41	29	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
46⅝	33⅛	AutoSw 1.20	2.6	13	500	45½	45½	45½	— ⅛
12⅝	4⅛	AVEMC .40	3.6	9	14	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
20⅝	16	Avondt 1.20	6.4	9	4	18⅛	18½	18⅛	+ ⅛
		— B—B—B —							
2⅝	13-16	BRT			53	1	15-16	15-16	—1-16
13⅝	9½	Badger .80	7.4	5	5	11	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
2⅝	1⅝	Baker .20	4.6		5	4½	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
24⅝	17⅛	Baldor s .20	1.0	13	1	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
21⅝	15⅛	BanFd 1.62e	8.0		2	21	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅛
2⅝	1⅝	Bangor wt			47	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
17⅛	7⅛	Bankair n.37			86	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
1⅛	⅝	Barclay			22	15-16	15-16	15-16	—1-16
6⅝	3½	BarcoCo .12	2.3	15	14	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
8⅝	6	BarnesE		11	3	6	6	6	
14⅝	8⅝	Barnwl .20	1.5		5	13½	13½	13½	+ ⅛
13⅝	6	BarryR s.16	2.0	9	122	8⅛	7⅝	8	+ ⅛
5⅝	3⅛	BarInS		35	10	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
4⅝	2½	Bartons			8	3⅛	2⅝	2⅝	+ ½
17⅝	2⅝	BaruchF		52	67	16⅝	16⅛	16½	+ ⅛
26⅝	5½	BasRsNY n		27	316	6⅝	5⅝	6	+ ⅛
3⅝	1⅝	BelscIR		26	4	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
23⅝	15⅝	BnfSLA s.48	2.1	11	19	18⅝	19	18⅝	
26⅝	17	BnfStB s.40	2.7	5	4	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	+ ⅛
18⅝	2½	BergEnt		6	6	5¼	5	5¼	+ ⅛
12⅝	6⅝	BergnB .24	2.8	7	110	12⅝	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅝
21½	13⅝	BrgB pf1.15	5.4		14	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅝
3⅝	1⅝	BernzO			82	2	1⅝	2	
3⅝	1⅝	Berven			87	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
5⅝	2⅛	BethCp		10	2	4½	4½	4½	— ⅛
11⅛	5⅝	Beverly .24	2.1	13	950	u11⅝	11⅛	11½	+ ⅝
12	3⅝	BicPen .48	4.5	8	56	11⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
25⅛	17½	BlakMf 1.20	4.5	7	x36	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	
9	7	Blazer s .54	6.8	4	6	8	8	8	
26	16⅛	Blount .64	3.1	6	15	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	+ ⅛
6⅝	4⅝	BodinAp			6	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
18½	11⅛	BoltBr .40	2.3	26	20	17⅝	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
38⅝	17⅝	BowVal s.10			34	32⅝	31½	32	— ⅛
5⅝	4⅛	BowlAr .28	6.1	6	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
7⅝	3	Bowmor		47	69	5⅝	5½	5⅝	+ ⅛
24½	17½	Bowne .60b	2.7	6	4	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅛
12	6⅝	BradfdN .24	2.4	8	674	10⅝	10	10⅝	+ ⅝
5⅝	2⅝	Branch .20	5.2	4	6	4	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
13⅛	5⅛	BrdHt wt			8	8	8	8	+ ⅛
23⅝	13⅝	Brascan .120	6.5	9	125	18½	18⅛	18⅝	+ ⅛
34½	20⅝	BrounE 1.40	6.2	9	1	22½	22½	22½	+ ⅛
16⅝	7⅝	Breeze .52f	4.5	5	12	13	12⅝	12⅝	
28	13	BristBr .60	2.2	10	1	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	+ ⅛
4⅝	3⅛	BroDart .20	5.2	11	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
14⅝	10½	BrooksP s.40	2.7	7	1	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
9	1	BrownCo wt			15	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
40⅝	31	BrnFB 1.24	3.2	12	104	39⅝	39	39	— ⅛
4½	3⅝	BrnF pf .40	10.		1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
14½	7½	Buell .50	6.3	5	10	8	8	8	+ ⅛
4⅝	3⅛	Bulidex		4	12	3⅝	3½	3⅝	+ ⅛
3⅝	1⅝	Burgess			24	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
19	9⅛	Burndin .60	3.2	9	130	u19⅛	18½	18⅝	+ ⅝
		— C—C—C —							
25	11⅛	CK Pet .16	7.3	1	221	22	21⅝	22	+ ½
11⅝	6⅛	CDI			5	12	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝ + ⅝
16⅝	6½	CHB Fd .57b	7.7	5	14	7⅝	7⅛	7⅝	
6⅝	3⅛	CMI Cp .05e	1.4	6	66	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
14	9⅛	CRS .36	2.7	6	7	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
27½	15⅝	CSE 1.40	7.0	5	1	20	20	20	— ½
5	3⅛	CagleA .15l			4	10	4½	4⅝	4⅝ — ⅛
22	17	Caldor s .50	2.4	9	20	20⅝	20⅝	20½	— ⅝
12⅝	5⅛	Calcomp			134	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
56½	27⅝	CalPAC 2	6.5	6	16	44½	43⅝	44½	+1½
33⅝	16⅝	Camco .30	.9	11	5	32⅝	32½	32½	+ ⅛
8⅛	4⅝	Campnll n			2	25	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
10⅝d	1-16	CmpChb g			306	10⅛	9⅝	10	+ ⅝
23	7⅝	CdnHmst g			01	22⅝	22⅛	22⅛	
16⅝	6⅝	CdMarcg .46		9	37	u17	16⅝	16⅝	+ ⅝
13	10½	CdaOcc s.24			16	11⅛	11⅛	11½	— ⅛
184½	59⅝	CdSupO g			63	173	169	172	+1
4⅝	2⅝	CapIIFd .20	5.2	7	42	3⅝	3⅝	3½	+ ⅛
4⅝	2⅝	Caressa .05e	1.8	14	67	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
29½	21⅝	Carnat 1.80	6.1	7	276	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	
22⅝	17⅝	CaroEn s		8	7	19⅝	19	19⅝	+ ⅛
57	44⅝	CaroPL pf 5	11.		z160	45½	44⅝	44⅝	+ ⅛
8⅛	3⅝	CarrolDv .05e	1.2	6	5	4⅛	4½	4½	
20	14⅝	CastlAM 1b	6.2	4	12	16⅝	16	16⅝	+ ½
21⅝	18⅛	CastFd 1.80	9.6		5	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	
14⅝	7⅝	Cavitrn .10e	.9	16	3	11⅛	11	11	— ⅛
49	35⅛	CenPLpf 4	11.		z300	35	d35	35	— ⅛
7⅝	5⅝	CentSe .70e	9.0		1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
26⅝	14	Cenvill 1.20	4.9	7	62	24½	24⅛	24½	
6⅝	3⅝	Cetec .12			2.1	9	76	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝ — ⅛
7⅝	6⅝	ChadMl .60	9.4	5	1	6⅝	6⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
2⅛	1	ChampHo			559	1⅝	1⅛	1⅝	
24⅝	13⅝	ChartM s		6	305	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	
10½	6⅝	Chmdst .38	2.9	0	2	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
30⅝	17⅝	ChtRv 1.60	8.6	13	23	18⅝	10⅝	18⅝	
31⅝	18⅝	ChiefDv g s			187	28⅝	26⅝	27½	— ½
14	8	ChildWld		6	16	10	10	10	— ⅛
11⅝	4⅝	ChlInCp .30	4.6	5	0	6⅝	6⅛	6½	— ⅛
25⅝	14⅝	CircleK 1.20	4.6	9	24	u24⅛	23½	24⅛	+ ⅝
11⅝	8⅝	Citation .56	5.9	6	58	9⅛	9⅛	9½	+ ⅝
26½	21⅝	CitBkN 2	9.0	4	2	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	
26⅛	11	CityGas 1	5.3	6	32	19	18⅝	19	+ ⅛
14⅝	7⅝	Clarmt .30e	2.1		2	14⅝	14⅛	14⅝	— ⅛
6⅝	3⅝	ClarkC .29e	4.3	6	10	6⅝	6½	6⅝	+ ⅛
13⅝	7⅝	Clarostat		7	22	12⅝	11⅝	12⅝	+ ⅝
21⅝	13⅝	Clayton s.88	4.2	9	19	u21	20⅝	21	— ⅛
13⅝	7⅝	Clopay .32	3.8	12	29	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
6⅝	2⅝	CohenHat		6	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
5⅝	3	Cohu .16e	2.5	10	344	u 6⅝	5⅝	6⅝	+ ½
28	13⅝	Colemn 1	4.7	6	34	15⅝	14⅝	15	— ⅛
22⅝	4⅝	ColCml			65	189	6⅝	4⅝	6½ — ⅛
21⅛	7⅛	Colwell .60	3.2	21	4	15⅝	16½	18½	— ⅛
43⅝	26	Colnlnc g			1⅝	u45⅝	43⅝	44⅝	+ ⅛
25½	17	ComAll .50	2.1	6	10	24	24	24	+ ⅛
15⅝	12⅝	ComA pf1.60	13.		12	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅝
11⅝	11⅝	ComMH .60b	3.4	5	43	25⅝	25½	25½	— ⅛
48⅝	26	ComInt s		12	100	44⅝	44⅝	44⅝	—1⅝
3⅝	1⅝	ComErCp		15	17	2⅝	2⅛	2⅛	
12⅝	6⅝	Compo s .20	2.9	8	134	6⅝	6½	6⅝	+ ⅛
6⅛	3⅝	CompuD		5	32	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝	+ ⅛
4½	2	Compln		3	31	2⅛	2	2	— ⅝
26⅝	11⅛	Conchm .80	5.4	6	9	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+ ⅛
5	2⅛	ConcrdF			24	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
13⅝	6⅛	Condec .33r	2.3	6	216	u14⅝	14	14⅝	+ ⅝
2⅝	1⅝	ConnInvC			10	2⅛	2½	2½	
17⅝	6⅝	ConrRm 1.53r	16.	4	17	9⅝	9½	9⅝	+ ⅛
35⅝	20⅝	Conrock 1a	3.6	6	2	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	
6½	3⅝	Conray .16	2.6	6	57	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	
25⅝	6⅝	ConsOG			100	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	+ ⅛
12⅝	5⅝	ConsRef .80	5.9	8	53	u13½	13	13½	+ ⅛
6⅝	3⅝	ContMtl		6	30	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
8⅝	5⅛	Cookin .20e	2.7	7	48	7⅝	7⅛	7⅝	+ ⅛
5⅝	2⅝	CoopJr			4	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
28⅝	16	CoreLb .28	.9	25	24	u28⅝	28	28	— ⅛
28½	14⅛	Cornilus .80	4.8	7	15	17⅛	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅝
5⅝	1⅛	Cromer		7	18	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
3⅛	1⅝	CrestFo		3	11	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
25⅝	9⅛	CrestOil s.16e	.5	30	80	20⅝	19⅝	20	—1⅛
35⅝	22	Crompt 1.80	6.1	4	11	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	— ⅛
36⅝	23	CrossAT 1.40	3.9	11	15	36	35⅝	35⅝	— ⅝
10½	6⅝	CrowMl .50	5.6	6	10	9⅛	8⅝	9	+ ⅛
52⅝	30⅝	CwCP s.80b	1.4	4	512	u56⅝	51⅝	56⅝	+4
8½	5⅝	CrownIn s.28	4.1	7	30	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
19⅝	12⅝	CrutcR .36	2.0	34	80	16	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
38⅝	16½	CrystlD s.36	1.0	22	80	35⅝	35	35	
21⅝	13⅝	CubicCp .60	3.4	6	12	17⅝	17⅝	17½	+ ½
24⅛	16⅝	Curtice 1.10b	5.0	6	53	22½	22	22	— ½
3⅝	1⅝	Cyprus			21	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ½
15⅝	12⅝	Cyprus pf1.70	13.		2	13⅝	13⅛	13⅝	— ⅝
		— D—D—D —							
5½	3⅛	DCL			7	28	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛
3½	2⅛	DWG .291	9.7	4	36	3⅛	3	3	
4⅝	2⅝	DamonC			20	28	2⅛	2⅝	2⅝
25½	7⅛	Damson				239	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝
11⅛	5⅝	DataAc n.73f	7.2	8	41	10⅛	10	10⅛	+ ⅛
20½	12⅝	Datand .36	1.4	15	404	u21⅝	20½	21	+ ⅝
29½	9⅝	DayMn .75e	2.5	16	439	u31	29⅝	30½	+1⅛
3	1⅛	DeRose			13	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
3	2⅛	Decoratr .24	10.	9	16	2⅝	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
12⅝	7⅝	DelLabs .48	3.5	11	20	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅛
21⅝	6⅝	DelmIO .10e	3.3		56	29½	29	29⅛	— ½
14	7	DelWaF .60	4.9	18	3	12⅝	12⅛	12⅛	
36⅝	20⅝	Deltlr s1.60	7.1	5	1	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	+ ⅛
2⅛	1	DesignTw			27	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
24	(1⅛	DevCpA			3	15	19⅝	19½	— ⅝
22⅝	14⅝	DevonGp e			4	z1100	18⅝	18⅛	— ⅝
18⅝	3⅛	Diplcon			28	92	9½	9⅝	
18	14½	Dillard .40	2.7	5	6	16⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
1⅛	1	Diodes			51	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
2⅝	1⅛	DisFab			6	7	1⅝	1½	+ ⅛
5⅝	5⅛	Dixico n .30	5.6	7	14	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
45⅝	29	DomeP g s			(510	45⅝	43⅝	45⅝	+2⅛

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock Div.	Sls. 100s.	Yld.	P/E	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge Prev Close
25½	19	DontrG s1.80e		118	21⅛	20⅝	31⅛	— ⅛	
29⅝	17½	DorCGs n.20	.7	10	104	28½	28	28⅛	— ⅛
7½	6⅛	DotnVB n.30b	4.8	7	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
12⅛	6⅛	Downey s.32	3.6	4	5	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
19⅝	16⅝	DrgxUt 1.68	9.5		4	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
12⅝	7	DrFoir .40	3.7	22	6	18⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
1341	1-16	Dunlop .09e	8.0	7	6	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+1-16
30⅝	15⅝	DplxPd 1	4.1	4	6	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	— ⅝
13⅝	9	DurTst .40a	3.1	13	44	12⅝	12⅝	13	
15⅝	3	Dynlch		87	804	12½	12	12⅛	+ ⅛
17⅝	1⅝	Dyneer s.56	3.6	7	18	15⅝	15⅝	15½	— ½
		— E—E—E —							
5½	3½	EAC .36	7.6	16	9	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
17⅝	18	EECO .28	1.8	12	3	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
35	13½	EarthRes 1.50	4.3	9	315	34⅝	33⅝	34½	+ ⅛
4⅛	2⅝	EazerE .24	7.7	34	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
3⅝	1⅛	Edmos			39	1⅝	1⅛	1⅝	+ ⅛
18½	12⅛	EDO 6		11	95	18½	17½	18½	+1⅛
14⅝	6⅛	Ehren .15l			133	6⅝	6⅛	6⅝	+ ½
4⅝	2⅛	ElAudD			80	2⅝	2⅛	2⅝	+ ⅛
28½	15⅝	Electrog 1	3.9	8	138	26	19⅝	25⅝	+6
37	25⅝	ElecAm 1.40	5.0	5	6	28½	28⅛	28⅛	— ⅝
16⅝	7⅛	Elsinor n		18	329	12½	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅝
17⅝	6⅝	EmrRd		18	915	16	14½	14⅝	+ ½
(4⅝	5⅝	EngvRs .24	1.9	23	37	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
2⅝	2	Ero Ind			12	2⅝	2	2	— ⅛
27⅝	17½	GeinSc n		22	37	27	26⅝	26⅝	+ ⅛
5	3⅛	GnEmp .32b	8.0	6	5	4	3⅝	4	+ ⅛
10½	3½	GenExp		1365		4½	3⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
3½	2	GnHouse		4	18	2½	2⅝	2½	
7⅝	2⅛	Genisco		18	122	u 7⅝	7⅛	7⅝	+ ⅛
50	15⅝	GerbSc .20	.4	18	45	u52	49⅝	52	+2⅝
25	21	GerberScwt			7	u25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	+1
19⅝	15⅝	GiantFs 1	5.7	5	11	17⅝	17⅝	17½	— ⅝
14⅛	8⅛	GntYell g.65e		12	1086	u15⅛	14½	14⅝	+ ⅝
22½	5	Glosrock .18	.4	38	146	u24	22⅝	23⅝	+1⅛
34⅝	23⅝	Glatfltr 1.60	5.8	5	4	28	27⅝

CROSSWORD — By Eugene T. Maleska



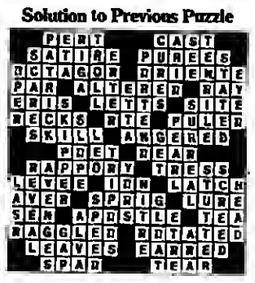
ACROSS

1 Hot
6 Turner in a saw
10 Strategy
14 Breadth
15 Kind of hemp
16 Interior decorator's word
17 Tom
20 Spotted
21 Pine cone, e.g.
22 Remnants
24 Nobelist Joliot-Curie
25 License plate
28 Part of pewter
29 Gratified
30 Eastern bigwig
32 Caesar's erstwhile partner
34 Composer Copland
39 Dick
42 "——Calls It Murder": Gardner
43 Egress or ingress
44 Interlaken's river
45 Documents: Abbr.
47 Corduroy unit
49 Mournful
50 Ovine sound
53 Flatfish
55 Most delicate
58 One of Mrs. Browning's poems
62 Harry
64 Range unit
65 Suffix with argo or cosmo
66 Profound sleep
67 Approach
68 Stretches, with "out"
69 Remove completely

DOWN

1 Being
2 "J.B." units
3 Sticky stuff
4 Ann Landers, to her folks
5 Evangelist's advice
6 Crimean ——: 1853-56
7 Ransom Eli ——
8 Ginseng or ginger, e.g.
9 Like ye olde England
10 Test
11 Vladimir Ulyanov
12 An Astaire
13 Durante's schnozzola
18 Pusher's prey
19 James —— (Fibber McGee)
23 Hairnets
25 Delicacy
26 Oriental nurse
27 Slack
29 Is partial to
31 Word with grouse or grouper
33 ——-Magnon
35 College town of Ohio or Oklahoma
36 Certain rugs
37 Gumbo ingredient
38 "O, reason not the ——!"
40 Enchilada relative
41 Like a song by Puccini
46 "Tristram Shandy" author
48 Soyer's "Girl in a White ——"
50 Pair
51 Petrarch's love
52 Down
54 Biblical witching place
55 Large open pie
56 Steep
57 Plumb
59 Malay palm
60 Slaughter
61 Lose interest
63 Alts.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

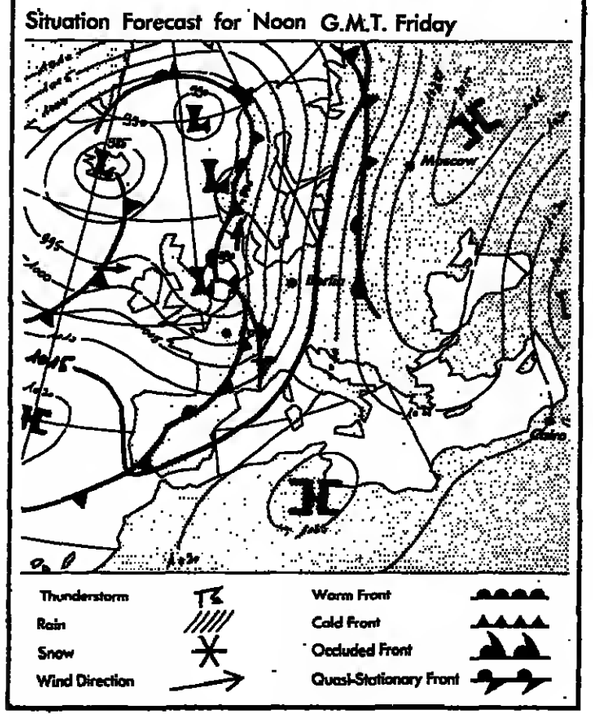


WEATHER

	C	F			C	F	
ALGARVE	14	57	Overcast	MADRID	5	41	Overcast
AMSTERDAM	3	37	Overcast	MIAMI	19	66	Cloudy
ANKARA	0	32	Overcast	MILAN	6	43	Foggy
ATHENS	9	48	Cloudy	MONTREAL	—1	30	Cloudy
BEIRUT	13	55	Cloudy	MOSCOW	—8	18	Overcast
BELGRADE	0	32	Foggy	MUNICH	2	36	Cloudy
BERLIN	2	36	Foggy	NEW YORK	6	43	Cloudy
BRUSSELS	3	37	Overcast	NICE	12	54	Cloudy
BUCHAREST	2	36	Foggy	OSLO	2	37	Snow
BUDAPEST	2	36	Overcast	PARIS	3	37	Overcast
CASABLANCA	14	57	Cloudy	PRAGUE	—1	30	Foggy
COPENHAGEN	2	36	Foggy	ROME	13	55	Foggy
COSTA DEL SOL	15	59	Cloudy	SOFIA	—1	30	Foggy
DUBLIN	5	41	Overcast	STOCKHOLM	1	34	Overcast
EDINBURGH	4	39	Rain	TEHRAN	10	50	Cloudy
FLORENCE	11	52	Overcast	TEL AVIV	12	54	Rain
FRANKFURT	1	34	Foggy	TOKYO	9	48	Fair
GENEVA	3	37	Fair	TUNIS	15	59	Overcast
HELSINKI	2	36	Overcast	VIENNA	3	37	Cloudy
HOUSTON	22	72	Rain	WARSAW	—1	30	Foggy
ISTANBUL	0	32	Snow	WASHINGTON	7	45	Cloudy
LAS PALMAS	18	64	Overcast	ZURICH	1	34	Foggy
LISBON	9	48	Foggy				
LONDON	9	48	Rain				
LOS ANGELES	21	70	Clear				

(Yesterday's readings U.S. and Canada at 1700 GMT. Houston and Los Angeles at 2000 GMT; all others at 1200 GMT.)

Situation Forecast for Noon G.M.T. Friday



Vulgarisms as Popular as Vodka; Russian Purist Mourns for Nation

MOSCOW, Dec. 27 (UPI) — Gennady Gerodnik is fuming about the Soviet penchant for foul language. Writing in Literaturnaya Gazeta, Mr. Gerodnik complained that even a mouthful of soapsuds would not cure what he believes to be a national defect as serious as alcoholism.

"Even third and fourth-graders have become professional foul-mouths," he wrote. "It is an epidemic that is snowballing and assuming large proportions. It's like a drinking problem, which the public long ago realized took a large toll. But the people have not yet realized the damage done by obscenity.

"I tried very hard to influence foul-mouthed people, and told them it was wrong. I even said I would call the militia.

"But when I reported the cases of foul language to the authorities, they said that since I had not been injured there was nothing they could do."

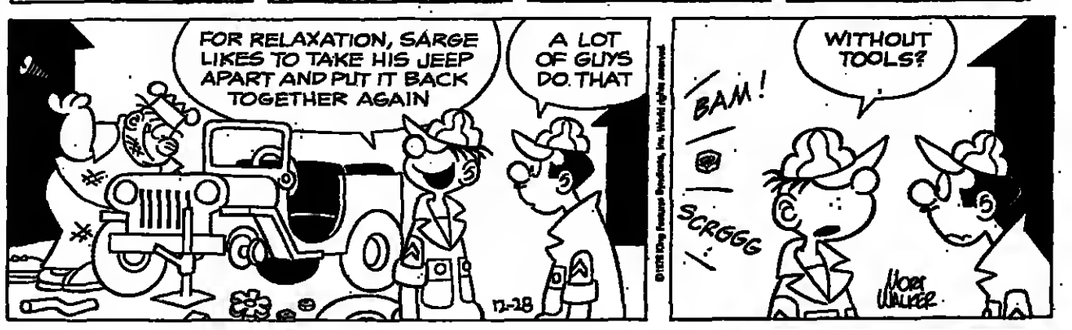
Mr. Gerodnik also noted that the syndrome was spreading. "Women are trying to emulate their male counterparts by smoking and using foul language," he said. "This is how they try to achieve equality with men."

PEANUTS

B.C.

BLONDIE

BEETLE BAILEY



ANDY CAPP

WIZARD of ID

REX MORGAN

DOONESBURY

JUMBLE. THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

DAKEB

MEERY

HOTSUP

RAZDAH

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here: "□□–□□□□□□" (Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: AFIRE BEGOT TOWARD HICCUP
Answer: What the psychiatrist said when the patient complained that he was losing his memory—"OH, FORGET IT!"

"Registered as a newspaper at the Post Office"
"Printed in Great Britain"

DENNIS THE MENACE

BOOKS

OILERS AND SWEEPERS

By George Dennison. Random House. 179 pp. $7.95.

Reviewed by James Atlas

A DECADE ago, George Dennison published "The Lives of Children," a lively, impassioned account of his experiences as a teacher in an alternative school on Manhattan's Lower East Side. Written in the spirit of fierce opposition to government and authority that characterized the '60s, "The Lives of Children" was more than a polemic; rich in personalities, dramatic events and inward conflict, it possessed the qualities of fiction. The students in the First Street School, largely blacks and Puerto Ricans who had done poorly in the city's public schools, were too young to have lost their innocence. They were not yet hostages to the corrupt motives and willful calculations that betray our maturity.

Dennison's affinity with his students was evident in "The Lives of Children," and "Oilers and Sweepers," his first collection of stories, reveals that affinity in a different light. It is really about the essential childishness of artists, their naive simplicity. The people in these stories entrust themselves to the dictates of imagination. "The arena of art is life itself!" a garrulous playwright exults in "The Author of Caryatids"; but Dennison's characters are more interested in what is possible than in the world they inhabit.

In "Larband: A Tale of Pierrot," the quest for transcendence is quite literal. Minot Larband, a young Frenchman, discovers in the course of a joyous carnival dance that he is capable of gravity-defying leaps, a feat received with universal delight in his village. But when Minot becomes a champion high jumper, breaking all records, this curious gift is brought to the world's attention — which only provokes skeptics to claim that springs were attached to his shoes or that a trampoline was concealed in the jumping pit. In the face of these cynical allegations, Minot has a nervous breakdown and retreats to a Paris suburb, where he devotes himself to ornithological research. Through his studies, he achieves the calm and wisdom denied him when he was a celebrity — a ludicrous denouement in the hands of a less deliberate writer, but Dennison is solemn about Minot's achievement of grace, and the gravity of his narrative manner is never disrupted by farce.

The playwright in "The Author of Caryatids" is more tenacious in his refusal to compromise with the world's hatred of imagination. The story consists entirely of an animated monologue concerning the unfortunate history of one of his plays. One never quite learns what "Caryatids" is about, but it has never been performed without causing a riot. Once, while crossing the ocean on a cruise ship, the playwright was prevailed on to stage a performance, only to find himself pursued through the halls by a furious mob. The story ends with the author on his way to Philadelphia where the ill-fated play is to open once again. "I think a new spirit is in the air," he declares. "I think it will be understood. Yes. Truly, I believe it will."

Dennison has a considerable talent for evoking scenes. The landscapes of his fiction — gay Provencal villages, New York seen from a window at dawn — is alluring, and his enthusiasm for his own characters is difficult to resist. There is a playfulness, a winning defiance of reality in their perceptions. Where Dennison's imagination fails him is in the contemplation of his own life. "The Smiles of Konarak," a story about a writer who lives on the Lower East Side, is primitive in comparison with the other stories in this collection. The poets, radicals and confused young women he introduces are solemn, their emotions sentimental, their ideas liberal cliches. "Her ecstasy had been escape from self, not love," muses one innocent character. This is the sort of stiff, inhibited insight one finds in freshman themes.

"We take our books for granted," declares Dennison's Minot Larband. "But you know, they really are magic." There are moments of magic in "Oilers and Sweepers" — and moments when the magician's hand is all too visible.

James Atlas is on the staff of The New York Times.

LOVE, ETC.

By Bel Kaufman. Prentice-Hall. 410 pp. $11.95.

Reviewed by Anne Wittels

SCIENTISTS people our vocabularies, even when we aren't aware of them: Watt. Ampere. Diesel.

Less frequently, books have such an impact; their titles become sociological shorthand, entering the vocabularies of even those who never read them. We recognize "The Man in the Gray Flannel Suit." We understand a "Catch-22" situation. And we know what it means to be caught going "Up the Down Staircase."

Bel Kaufman introduced us to that teen-age underworld 15 years ago. This is her first novel since then. Comparisons are inevitable — especially since her second novel is constructed in the same non-traditional way as her first.

Presenting a young teacher's view of her first year at a metropolitan school, "Up the Down Staircase" was constructed from an accumulation of notes, administrative circulars, letters from the principal, oddments from the class suggestion box and students' notebooks — the whole given unity by occasional letters to an old friend.

"Love, etc." is also an amalgam: Jessica's diary (Jess is still recovering from her 12-year-old divorce from Charles); chapters from her novel (about Isabel, who is painfully divorcing her husband, Edgar); "Notes to Myself" (about what might or might not be suitable for inclusion in her novel); letters to Nina (also a novelist, about their novels, their divorces, and Jess' current love affair); letters from Nina to Jess (ditto).

Kaufman is an excellent writer, witty and perceptive. Her puns and not-quite-nonsense verse are a delight. Her "typographical errors" are insightful. But her book doesn't work as well as it might. Why?

Subject matter. Nina writes to Jess: "I know the subject of divorce is grim, but . . ." But if the subject of the book really is loneliness — or love — or love's lack — then divorce gets too big a billing.

Varieties of writing. Although the reader is "able to see the whole in its parts," the trouble is that all the parts sound the same.

In "Up the Down Staircase," Kaufman, as author, presumably wrote the notes "written by" the kids and administrators. But it *doesn't* sound that way. Here, Jess keeps reminding herself that she's not Isabel. No wonder; they do sound alike. Letters from Jess, and letters from Nina, sound alike, too.

Then there's the problem of diffusion. Relatively brief, "Up the Down Staircase" had impact. Immediacy. Relatively long, "Love, etc." contains so much writing about writing, it's like brushing one's hair in front of multiple mirrors: One is so caught up seeing the reflected hand hand hand holding the brush brush brush, one can feel the tug on one's scalp.

On page 381, in one of "Notes to Myself," Jess says: "I'm coming impatient with Isabel. Isn't it time for her to shed old injuries, get moving, do something about her life?" Past time.

Still, Kaufman has captured a middle-aged adolescent in this novel as she did the teen-ager in the first. And, flawed though the book may be, this title, too, may enter our vocabularies. For who among us has escaped feeling what one of Nina's fans wrote: "I want desperately to do something, to find someone or something, to love, etc."

Anne Wittels' latest book is "Wonder . . . : A Satirical Study of Sexist Semantics." She wrote this review for the Los Angeles Times.

© Los Angeles Times

BRIDGE — By Alan Truscott

ON the diagramed deal, South found himself playing four hearts. The response of three diamonds to two no-trump was a Jacoby transfer, showing length in hearts. The opening spade lead was won in dummy, and the singleton club was led. The defense would have prevailed if East had put up the ace and shifted to a trump, but he ducked.

South won with the king and proceeded to ruff all his remaining clubs, using the spade ace and the diamond king as entries to the closed hand. The ending was this:

NORTH
♠K52
♡108743
♢7652
♣5

WEST
♠QJ10
♡KQ6
♢Q103
♣QJ104

EAST
♠863
♡952
♢884
♣A974

SOUTH (D)
♠A764
♡AJ
♢AKJ
♣K532

Both sides were vulnerable. The bidding:

South	West	North	East
2N.T.	Pass	3♢	Pass
3♡	Pass	4♡	Pass
Pass	Pass		

West led the spade queen.

NORTH
♠5
♡106
♢765
♣—

WEST
♠7
♡KQ9
♢Q10
♣—

EAST
♠9
♡652
♢93
♣—

SOUTH
♠76
♡AJ
♢AJ
♣—

A spade was led, and when West won he shifted to the heart king. South won, cashed the diamond ace and led his last spade. He was sure to score a 10th trick however West defended.

Soviet Team Takes on Rangers

Garden Ice: Smooth Follows Rough

By Dave Anderson

NEW YORK, Dec. 27 (NYT) — For the next act in the hockey circus at Madison Square Garden, the Soviet Central Army, perhaps the world's best team, skates onto the ice tonight oear where most of the Boston Bruins and some Ranger fans brawled after Sunday night's game.

There is a connection between the Russians' asthetic arrival and the Bruins ugly departure — the the swift skills of European hockey players. Put the Soviet Central Army team in the National Hockey League and it probably would win the Stanley Cup, to the chagrin of NHL chauvinists.

And the European imports, notably Ulf Nilsson and Anders Hedberg of the Rangers, should be considered ornaments for the NHL, but too many NHL players, and maybe even too many NHL referees, sneer at the imports as a threat to what they consider to be Canada's game, their game.

But hockey is no longer only Canada's game. It also is Europe's game now. Most importantly, hockey is a better game in Europe than it is in the NHL.

As the Russians have proven, hockey should be a game for artists, not muggers. Their national team stunned the NHL All-Stars in the Challenge Cup series at the Garden last February; their Olympic team has won the gold medal in five of the last six Winter Games.

Instead of acknowledging the European style and accepting the imports, NHL machos prefer to continue testing their toughness. Moments after Sunday night's game ended, Ulf Nilsson was gliding toward the Ranger bench when he was tripped from behind by Al Secord, a 205-pound Bruin defenseman.

The incident triggered the dispute between the Rangers and the Bruins that eventually exploded into the brawl between the Bruins and the spectators, four of whom were arrested on disorderly conduct charges. Following the melee, the Garden needed city police to disperse 200 spectators who threatened to overturn the Bruins bus.

Nilsson is the Rangers' leading scorer with 37 points (nine goals, 28 assists). Anders Hedberg, the team's other Swedish import, is next with 35 points (19 goals, 16 assists). The two are considered among the NHL's most polished players.

If the NHL were smart, it would try to insure the arrival of more European imports and the improvement of its product by providing the Europeans with a fair shake from its Canadian players and referees. Instead, it appears that NHL President John Ziegler is condoning a macho philosophy that oot only will deter other Europeans from signing with NHL teams but also will influence some NHL players to go to Europe, as ex-Canadien Jacques Lemaire did this year.

Mistaken Violence

"They sold hockey on its toughness," Lemaire said not long ago of NHL club owners. "Come see the toughest sport in the world, all that stuff. They pot themselves in an ugly corner because you have crowds that come to see fights and brutality. If I were a fan, that wouldn't be the reason I'd go to see hockey, but those are the people who are buying the tickets." Too many players and too many spectators mistake style for meekness, just as they mistake violence for toughness.

More than any other local team in recent years, the Rangers have inspired obscene behaviour by some of its customers. Hockey's increased violence has been a factor.

Last week the Garden had to ban homemade banners after an obscene insult of the rival Islanders embarrassed Sonny Werblin, the Garden Impresario. But nothing has been done to discourage the vulgar chants of many spectators.

Perhaps the Garden should start revoking the tickets of some season subscribers or start evicting chronic troublemakers.

Buying a ticket does not give anybody the right to spoil the game for the decent spectators or the right to ignite a melee with the opposing team. Whatever happens on the ice should be policed by the referee and the NHL itself.

But as ugly as that Garden scene was Sunday night, perhaps a lesson to be learned is that even the spectators realize that the NHL does not know how to police itself.

Bob Manno upends Moscow Dynamos' Alexei Frelikov in a Wednesday exhibition in Vancouver. The Canucks won, 6-2.

U.S. Olympians Show New Brand of Hockey

By Gerald Eskenazi

LAKE PLACID, N.Y., Dec. 27 (NYT) — Under the withering gaze of the intense Herb Brooks, the United States Olympic hockey team is emerging as a new force in the sport, having created a style that might come to be known as "American hockey."

Its most recent was a 5-1 victory last night in Omaha over the Gorky Torpedo club of the Soviet Union. That victories followed a 26-12-1 non-lost-tied record compiled mostly over professional teams by a young squad that was not created until last September. By the time Olympic hockey begins on Feb. 11, the team will have played more than 60 games.

The Only Answer

Brooks, 42, believes his new techniques are the only answer to the remarkable advances made in recent years by the Europeans. He has abandoned traditional North American hockey of "playing the body," of "dumping the puck in and chasing it," of skating "up and down your wing."

Instead, his skaters, spectacularly swift, crisscross the ice, as the Russians do. They are not afraid to leave their traditional positions. They will try to keep the puck or pass it to a teammate rather than dump it into enemy territory. But they continue to check just enough so that they have not lost all their identity. Brooks believes that combination — more open play and body contact — is the only way to meet the Olympic challenges.

"In what other sport do you deliberately lose the ball?" asks Brooks. "Isn't the secret of football keeping possession? Isn't the idea in basketball to keep it and shoot? In baseball, do you deliberately make three outs? But in hockey, they're always giving away the puck deliberately."

No more, at least not by the U.S. squad. This team does things that make traditional Canadians gasp. During a recent Lake Placid tournament, the Americans got the puck out of danger by passing it 70 feet from behind their goal. Not only that, but they would also pass it diagonally, cutting it across the front of their goal.

"We use half the ice," explains Brooks. "Most people in North America use only a third of the ice — their blue line. Why shouldn't you utilize the ice op to the red line? It's legal."

Brooks cajoled agents and NHL teams to permit their draft choices to remain with the U.S. squad until the Olympics ended. He was unsuccessful with only one player, Joey Mullen, who was born in Manhattan's Hell's Kitchen, went to Boston College, then decided to sign with the St. Louis Blues because he needed the money.

But Brooks has had conspicuous success in luring other youngsters to the squad. They include the only U.S. collegian ever drafted on the first round by an NHL team — Mike Ramsey, a defenseman from Minnesota drafted by the Buffalo Sabres. Indeed, 18 players, virtually all of whom will be on the Olympic team, were drafted by NHL clubs, but agreed to wait until after the Games to turn professional.

Other key team members are Jim Craig, the goalie from Boston University (drafted by Atlanta); Mark Johnson, a center from the University of Wisconsin (Pittsburgh), and Rob McClanahan, a University of Minnesota forward (Buffalo).

Rosewall Retires From Pro Tennis

SYDNEY, Dec. 27 (Reuters) — Ken Rosewall, after a tennis career spanning almost three decades, has announced his retirement after the Australian Open.

The 45-year-old Australian decided to call it quits after an inglorious 6-1, 6-2 defeat by Phil Dent in the first round of the New South Wales Open last week.

After the match he declared: "I think it's about time I turned my attention to things other than playing tennis." He said he wanted to get more involved in the commercial side of the sport, such as building court complexes and supervising training camps and clinics.

Rosewall was not alone in his decision. Another Australian stalwart, 34-year-old Tony Roche, announced the following day that he, too, would soon quit the big events.

Over 35s

"I'd still like to have a crack at the new over-35 circuit and maybe even the over-45s," Rosewall said. "I think I've still got enough left to give those circuits a real shake."

If he does, he could take revenge on some of the players who denied him a place at the pinnacle of tennis.

For though be won four Australian Open titles, two U.S. Opens and two French Opens, be never achieved the championship at Wimbledon, the most coveted title.

He reached the final there four times. The first was in 1954, when he was 19 and was stopped in four sets by Jaroslav Drobny of Czechoslovakia. Two years later Lew Hoad of Australia thwarted him in another four-setter, and in 1970 after a highly successful professional career, be was beaten by another Australian, John Newcombe, in a 5-7, 6-3, 6-3, 3-6, 6-1 marathon.

Bows to Connors

Rosewall made his last appearance in the Wimbledon final in 1974 at the age of 39 when he came up against Jimmy Connors. In an emotion-charged final with the crowd sensing that this was Rosewall's last chance, Connors gave him a rare hiding, winning, 6-1, 6-1, 6-4.

Possessing one of the game's most feared backhands, Rosewall excelled in an era full of great players. But the boy from Sydney who earned the nickname "Muscles" back in the early 1950s because of his slight frame was never overshadowed by any of them.

His superb fitness was due to a spartan training program. Long distance running, hours practicing at the net, no smoking, oo drinking, no late nights — they were the commandments Rosewall lived by.

Ken Rosewall

Ball Upsets Pfister

MELBOURNE, Dec. 27 (AP) — Syd Ball pulled off one of the biggest upsets of the Australian Tennis Championships at Kooyong today by defeating Hank Pfister, the No.4 seed, 7-5, 4-6, 6-4, 6-3.

The 29-yeard-old Australian, who was on the verge of quitting his career as a globe-trotting professional, scored his first singles match victory in almost a year. He had played only nine tournaments this year and had been forced to pre-qualify.

Top seed Guillermo Vilas also sailed to an effortless 6-4, 6-2, 6-4 victory over Alvin Gardiner. Vilas has not dropped a set in his two rounds, and is seeking to become the first player since Ken Rosewall in 1971-72 to win two successive Australian Opens.

Vilas needed a police guard to escort him through milling fans. Mobbed by screaming "tennis-boppers," he was literally dragged to the shelter of the dressing room while the tournament director ordered a police guard. The police formed a wedge to help him through an estimated 1,000 youngsters — mostly girls.

Veteran Tony Roche went into the third round with a 7-5, 6-2, 7-6 victory over Geoff Masters. Rick Fisher, who beat second-seed John Alexander yesterday, fell to hard-serving Colin Dibley 6-2, 3-6, 6-3, 2-6, 7-5.

Red Smith

A Peer's Salute: Classic Sport by the Books

NEW YORK, Dec. 27 (NYT) — It's too late for this Christmas, but here is a gift that will serve just as well next year, or the oext decade or the next century, which isn't so far away as all that. It is a new set of books called Sports Classics, published by Holtzman Press Inc. of Evanston, Ill.

The Holtzman Press is Jerry Holtzman, who writes sports for The Chicago Sun-Times and whose annual review of the season in the Baseball Guide represents the best in accurate, informed reporting. If you save each year's Guide, published by The Sporting News, and the autumn issue of The New Yorker that contains Roger Angell's personalized summing up, you have everything you want to know about the State of the Game.

There are 10 works of nonfiction in Sports Classics, handsomely bound and printed. In Holtzman's judgment, they are the 10 best about sports ever done in this country. They cannot now be bought in stores but will be offered soon by American Express. Listed alphabetically by authors, they are:

"Eight Men Out," by Eliot Asinof, the definitive account of the crooked World Series of 1919, for which eight players on the Chicago White Sox were flung out of baseball for life; "The Long Season," by Jim Brosnan; "Babe," Bob Creamer's magnificent five-year study of the remarkable George Herman Ruth.

That's for openers. Then come "Farewell to Sport," by Paul Gallico, the George Plimpton of his day, who swam with Johnny Weissmuller, golfed with Bobby Jones, batted against Herb Pennock and Dizzy Dean, raced in Gar Wood's speedboat and boxed, briefly, with Jack Dempsey; Roger Kahn's unforgettable "The Boys of Summer," and "Instant Replay," by Jerry Kramer and Dick Schaap.

Finally, Holtzman chose "The Sweet Science," by A.J. Liebling; George Plimptoo's halarious "Paper Lion;" Larry Ritter's gloriously nostalgic "The Glory of Their Times," and Bill Veeck's impudently candid "Veeck — as in Wreck," with Ed Linn.

A.J. Liebling: 'The Best'

If this piece is a book review, it is a biased one, because (a) the reviewer is especially interested, having spent much of his adult life on the sports beat, and (b) Holtzman is an old friend. So are all 10 authors old friends. Rather, all 10 were. Joe Liebling and Paul Gallico have left us.

As Joe Liebling wrote it, English prose is a pure crystal stream. "He was one of the strongest stylists and best reporters of all time," said William Shawn, his editor at The New Yorker.

One doesn't quickly forget Liebling's description of the late Whitey Bimstein, a teacher and trainer of boxers known as one of the best "cut men" in New York: "Whitey is a small man — he used to be what he calls a bantyweight — with a rosy face and white eyelashes. His face and features are small in proportion to his head, and this gives him the look of a medium-old baby, which is disconcerting when be hasn't shaved for a couple of days."

Some of these books were received coldly by the sports establishment when they first appeared. Though Paul Gallico was by no means the first sportswriter to "tell it like it was" — Ring Lardner and others antedated him — sports heroes were still demagogues when Paul quit the beat to devote his talents to fiction, and it was considered disloyal of him, if not downright treasonous, to write in his valedictory that "champs are dull and solemn dodos."

As Holtzman writes in his foreword to "The Long Season," Jim Brosnan's journal infuriated the baseball establishment because it made ballplayers seem "almost as human as embezzlers or bus drivers." Brosnan pitched for the St. Louis Cardinals and the Cincinnati Reds in 1959, kept a diary and expanded it into the best book ever written by a ballplayer.

"The Long Season" revives memory of the 1961 World Series, between the Yankees and the Reds. When the show moved Cincinnati, reporters who badn't been in Crosley Field for a while rediscovered bow close the left-field fence was.

"It's a small park," Brosnan agreed. "A pitcher can't afford to make mistakes here. As a matter of fact, it's a small town. You can't afford any mistakes."

Rereading "Instant Replay" recalls a party in Kramer's home in Green Bay on the eve of the Packers' championship game with Dallas in 1967. For a week the players had filled their hours studying films of their opponents, with Kramer concentrating on Jethro Pugh, the huge carnivore he would have to block.

Henry Jordan, the Packer tackle, came in with his wife. "Nervous?" Henry said as his eyes met Kramer's. "No, I'm not nervous. I just keep snapping at Olive."

Kramer looked across the room at *his* wife. "I keep calling her Jethro," he said.

The Sweet Life For Bowl Team

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 27 (UPI) — Arkansas Coach Lou Holtz, known for his laid-back style, last night said he would give his players two days without curfew to enjoy the pleasures of the French Quarter before forcing them to buckle down and prepare for the Sugar Bowl game with Alabama.

"I've been on Bourbon Street before," said Holtz. "We have Dixon Street up in Fayetteville, Ark., and they're going to find out there's a lot of difference between Bourbon and Dixon streets.

"Basically, our rule oo bowl games is that abuse leads to restrictions," Holtz said. "The first couple of nights there won't be a bed-check. If there's abuse, pretty soon we'll have to put a curfew on them. My wife taught me that. She suggests that I come bome at a certain time, and if I do, I'm in good shape. But if I start coming in late, I'll get a bed-check."

NHL Standings

CAMPBELL CONFERENCE

Patrick Division

	W	L	T	Pts.	GF	GA
Philadelphia	23	11	9	54	145	99
NY Rangers	16	15	6	37	137	133
Atlanta	14	15	4	32	113	118
NY Islanders	12	14	6	30	118	114
Washington	8	23	5	21	102	135

Smythe Division

	W	L	T	Pts.	GF	GA
Chicago	11	12	12	34	96	10
Vancouver	13	15	7	33	113	112
Winnipeg	12	19	4	28	96	133
St. Louis	11	18	6	28	101	125
Colorado	10	20	3	23	110	129
Edmonton	8	18	7	23	114	150

WALES CONFERENCE

Norris Division

	W	L	T	Pts.	GF	GA
Montreal	17	13	6	40	132	117
Los Angeles	15	12	6	36	145	132
Pittsburgh	12	10	11	35	113	111
Detroit	16	16	7	27	106	114
Hartford	9	15	9	27	111	123

Adams Division

	W	L	T	Pts.	GF	GA
Buffalo	23	9	3	49	131	88
Boston	20	9	5	45	132	98
Minnesota	17	7	7	41	135	97
Toronto	15	15	4	34	119	128
Quebec	14	15	5	33	116	115

Wednesday's Results

Pittsburgh 6, Detroit 4 (Kehoe 2 (15), Lee (8), Foubert (2), Libett (9), Sheppard (7); Lobrechen 2 (13), Fotiano (11), Joly (3)).

Philadelphia 4, Hartford 4 (Holmgren (11), Propp 2 (18), Bridgeman (6); Carroll (4), Howe 2 (12), Hill (11)).

Chicago 3, St. Louis 3 (Mulvey (18), Ruskowski (9), Wilson (5); Pater (6), Dunlop (7), Kea (11)).

Edmonton 4, Colorado 3 (Gretzky (18), Lumley (8), Weir (14), MacDonald (22); Hickey (9), Ronnqua (4), Valiquette (13)).

Boston 5, Atlanta 3 (Secord (10), Jonathan (7), Milbury (4), O'Reilly (11), Bourque (6); Choulnard 19), Vail (5), Nilsson (16)).

Minnesota 6, Winnipeg 5 (Payne 3 (24), MacAdams (17), Younghans (4), Eaves (5)).

Washington 4, Toronto 2 (Charron 3 (7), Gartner (10), Mulvey 2 (7), Picard (3), Edberg (9); McDonald (15), Salming (9)).

At Last, Jabbar's Headaches Are Gone

By Neil Amdur

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 27 (NYT) — The headaches began as far back as his freshman year in high school. Sometimes the pain was so severe that darkness became his only escape. On one occasion, in the locker room before a professional game in Seattle, Kareem Abdul-Jabbar became so nauseated be could not move.

Jabbar has not had a migraine attack since the start of the current National Basketball Association season. One reason may be the yoga classes the 7-foot-2-inch Los Angeles Laker center began attending last February. A second factor could be that the Lakers are winning, and Jabbar has left the self-imposed shell that had engulfed him since childhood.

The transition of the Lakers has been equally as remarkable, with new owner Jerry Buss, a new coaching staff and seven new players. Home attendance has increased 17 percent, as the club challenges Seattle, the defending champions, in the league's most competitive division.

With an improved supporting cast that includes Earvin (Magic) Johnson, the exuberant rookie, the Lakers are markedly stronger. And with the resurgence of the Boston Celtics, and its rookie star Larry Bird, the NBA finally has the ingredients to shake its sagging TV ratings and sour demographics.

A new owner, new coaches and the addition of Johnson, Jim Chones and a healthy Mike Cooper could not come at a more opportune time for the 32-year-old Jabbar, whose 10-year career with the Milwaukee Bucks and the Lakers has contained as much personal frustration as professional fulfillment.

"I could be 50 now from what I've been through," be says. As a high school star at Power Memorial Academy in New York, be was in the national spotlight from his first game.

And now he is the central focus of a Laker team that is more exciting than any since the Jerry West-Elgin Baylor era. The youthful glitter of the 6-8 Johnson, the proven value of Chones and Jamaal Wilkes, and the flash of Norm Nixon, an aggressive 6-2 third-year guard, provide a sound base for the crown jewel.

Jabbar's leadership has been especially noticeable since Paul Westhead replaced Jack McKinney as interim coach. McKinney is at home recuperating from a freakish bicycle mishap that almost took his life. Jabbar has done more than score points, rebound, block shots and shoot over 60 per cent, all with top-10 proficiency.

A practice after a 106-97 road loss to Seattle was a "moment of truth," Westhead recalled. "I was trying to explain our concern about fighting through screens," Westhead said. "Kareem stepped out and said, 'You mean you want us to go through like this.' And he bodily showed the others what I was trying to say. I said, 'Yes, that's it.' He said, 'Well, then we'll do it.' And that was it. That kind of leadership is important."

Time has taught Jabbar. He worked extensively on weight training for the first time last summer. He is playing as hard as ever, be says, but be also has begun to appreciate the nuances of combat. "I'll tease Paul Silas about being old and fat and tell George McGinnis to stop grabbing me," Jabbar said. "That wasn't always the case. You find out who the nice people in the league are. The longer I'm in the league, the more I appreciate these things."

"All the attention Magic is getting has helped Kareem," said Don Ford, a four-year pro with the Lakers. "The crunch isn't all on Kareem's shoulders, so people see more enthusiasm with him. But it's always been there, it's just magnified now."

"A lot of people expect too much out of him," said Jerry West, the Laker coach during the last three years and now a special consultant for Buss. "That's why Kareem hasn't been accepted like [Wilt] Chamberlain and [Bill] Russell. But he's beautiful to watch, and I would have loved to see him play against Russell or Chamberlain in their prime.

"Wilt was the strongest physically, Russell was the quickest, someone who could make the transition from end to end better. But Kareem has the most finesse, and he's the best offensive shooter."

With no previous pro coaching experience, Westhead had no idea what to expect from Jabbar. He said he knew the public perception of big men as highly paid robots who often seemed lethargic, and he had seen and read of Jabbar's exploits. He envisioned a player accustomed to doing his own thing — the star syndrome.

"To my surprise, I found him very warm, very personable, easy to accept advice, even to the things he's been doing all his life, like setting up the hook shot. Kareem is the epitome of this team."

Associated Press

Kareem Abdul-Jabbar

NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE

Atlantic Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Boston	27	8	.771	—
Philadelphia	26	10	.722	1½
New York	17	20	.459	11
Washington	14	18	.438	11½
New Jersey	14	23	.378	14

Central Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Atlanta	23	16	.605	—
San Antonio	18	18	.500	4
Indiana	17	19	.472	5
Cleveland	17	20	.459	5½
Houston	14	19	.487	5½
Detroit	9	20	.343	13½

WESTERN CONFERRNCE

Midwest Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Milwaukee	23	15	.595	—
Kansas City	22	16	.579	½
Denver	14	24	.368	8½
Chicago	12	24	.333	9½
Utah	10	26	.278	11½

Pacific Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Seattle	25	11	.694	—
Los Angeles	25	13	.658	1
Phoenix	25	13	.658	1
Portland	20	19	.513	6½
San Diego	19	20	.487	7½
Golden State	12	25	.324	13½

Wednesday's Results

Denver 99, Golden State 94 (Issel 29, Roche 17; Smith 22, Parish 20).

Houston 143, San Antonio 110 (Murphy 29, Malone 27; Gervin 30, Kenon 16).

Phoenix 119, Portland 99 (Robinson 21, Westphal 20; Hollins 16, Washington 15).

Indiana 98, Detroit 97 (English 21, M. Johnson 16; Lanier 24, Hubbard 19).

Seattle 124, San Diego 104 (Shelton 22, D. Johnson 20; Taylor 28, Free 23).

Milwaukee 110, Chicago 101 (M. Johnson 23, Bridgeman 23; Theus 23, Greenwood 21).

Kansas City 118, Los Angeles 111 (Birdsong 25, Lacey 18; Wilkes 34, Johnson 24).

New Jersey 116, Washington 104 (Newlin 27, Robinson 18; Hayes 27, Ballard 24).

But U. of Washington Keeps Cup

Egyptian Oarsmen Strong In Finale of Nile Regatta

By Norman Hildes-Heim

CAIRO, Dec. 27 (NYT) — The host Egyptian rowing teams provided all surprises today, as the ninth annual Nile International Rowing Festival concluded here.

The University of Washington, the U.S. entry and defending defending 1978 champion, retained the Nile Regatta Cup, as the Huskies woo the featured eight-oared event, but the team trophy for the most points scored in all events raced today went to Egypt for the first time in the regatta's history.

The Egyptians have been staging the festival since 1971 to provide their teams with international-caliber competition, and 1979 became the year when their efforts bore results.

Egypt's oarsmen captured the single-scull title, placed second and third in the pair-with-coxswain, and beat Washington for second in the four-with-coxswain, won by Britain's Leander Club.

Only in the eights did Egypt not finish in the medals, as an English-speaking trio swept the top three places.

Washington, pressed all the way down the 2000-meter length of the course by Ireland's tenacious Trinity College entry, pulled away from the Dubliners in the final 250 meters, winning by 4.4 seconds, about a boat length.

The Huskies' time, aided by the fast river current, was 5.56. Leander placed third in the eights, with Egypt's foremost club, the Arab Contractors fourth.

Leander's wio in the four-with-coxswain, coupled with their third in the eights, placed Britain in a tie with the United States for second place in the team standings.

The day's biggest upset was scored by Egypt's single-sculler Adel Abdo, who overtook Canada's Doug Mullins in the last 100 meters to win by 2.8 seconds. Samir Elwikil of Cario placed third.

Canada's pair-with-coxswain and West Germany's entries in both the four-with-coxswain and eights were scratched from today's finals when both squads were hit by disentary. Still, West germany's Dieter Goepfert and Herman Gress won the pair-with-coxswain by the widest margin of the day, 16.4 seconds, over Egypt's Suez Canal Rowing Club.

Transactions

HOCKEY

National Hockey League

HARTFORD—Recalled Larry Giroux, defenseman, and Brian Hill, right wing, from the Springfield of the American Hockey League. Sent Bill Bennett and Jim Warner, forwards, to Springfield.

COLLEGE

EVANSVILLE—Named Randy Rodgers head football coach.

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Observer

Those Lucky '70s

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK — The 1970s could have been worse. Nobody was killed when hit by a falling politician. Science didn't mate a gorilla and an elephant: as a result, we don't have to wear fur coats made out of elephant trunks.

We didn't have to wear a staple in the nose to be chic either. That's because fashion authorities didn't say that's what all the smart people would be wearing in the 1970s. What's more, NASA didn't put a railroad locomotive in orbit, which meant nobody had to lie awake nights worrying about being hit by a falling cowcatcher.

Baker

God wasn't photographed lounging beside His swell new swimming pool for People magazine or dancing with Margaret Trudeau at Studio 54. The Arabs didn't cut off Howard Cosell, terrorists didn't blow up the polar icecap and killer bees did not attack the Super Bowl.

* * *

The 1970s could have been a lot worse. A lot of states could have passed capital-punishment laws authorizing execution by fast food, but they didn't. Hugh Hefner could have run for president, Richard Nixon could have posed in the nude for a magazine centerfold and Jimmy Carter could have switched to the Hare Krishnas, put on pink sheets and taken to cadging money from travelers at airports, but none of them did.

You say that couldn't have happened? That shows how out of it you were in the 1970s, which reminds me of something else that didn't happen. Nobody popularized the phrase "up through the down-and-out of it, socks and all, Buster" to mean swell, terrific or cool. The happy result: When asked how you liked the movie, you didn't have to gasp, "Up through the down-and-out of it, socks and all, Buster!"

The 1970s could have been a lot, lot worse: Suppose somebody had invented instant whiskers in a spray can. The New York subway system would have been covered in a 10-year growth of beard and the bills for shaving cream would have bankrupted the city.

Fortunately, nobody thought of that. Nobody cloned Jacqueline Onassis either. If somebody had, destruction of the forests would have doubled to provide newsprint to keep us informed about twice as many Jackies, and the price of firewood would have made Vermont richer than Kuwait. Result: New Yorkers would all have been driven out of the city by wood-rich Vermonters paying ridiculous prices for real estate, and you would now have to go to Hoboken to hear a New York accent.

* * *

And here's something else that probably hasn't occurred to you: Suppose all the men in the country named Horace had formed a Horace Liberation Movement to restore the dignity of the name Horace and fight the name-ism of people who oppress them by laughing at the name Horace. Well, the Horaces of America could have done that in the 1970s, but they didn't.

And a good thing, too. It means that as we enter the 1980s we can still tell Horace jokes without being indicted for bigotry. We will need those Horace jokes to keep us lighthearted during the family competition for control of the television set, what with the kids wanting to use it to play their new electronic Nazi game and Mom wanting to use it to view the "Poldark" episode she recorded last summer and Dad wanting to watch the Squiggle Bowl live from Goosebark Stadium.

The 1970s were very kind to us in extending the functions of the TV set, but the kindest deed of all was the deed that wasn't. Nobody invented an adapter that turned it into a stove. That's why you can still watch your favorite bowl, play your favorite video recording and have oodles of fun playing your favorite game without first having to scrape burned egg off the screen.

The 1970s could have been really terrible, but they weren't. Publishers didn't start printing books on coconut cake. Nobody on the Supreme Court had a sex-change operation. Science did not discover that looking at the pope causes cancer.

What's more, the National Weather Service didn't start issuing five-day forecasts on the probability of soot. Considering all this, plus Jerry Ford, you have to concede we were pretty lucky.

The Last Tease of a Strip Show

A Venerable Hall Is Down to Its Final G-String — Union Occupation

By Jonathan Kandell

PARIS (IHT) — The last striptease act at the venerable Concert Mayol took place six months ago. Since then, the cold, cavernous hall has fallen into sad disrepair, with dust collecting on the 600 upholstered seats, water dripping from the ceiling, and the wreckers waiting in the wings to go ahead with plans for a supermarket.

But the renovation is not likely to take place soon. The old billboards advertising "erotic nudes" have been plastered over by trade union signs calling on the government to "Save Our Theaters" and a large banner announcing the occupation of the premises by Ouiza, Muriel, Dany, Irene and the other strippers in Madame Denis' troupe.

"There is no heat, no running water, and a lot of rats," said Ouiza Remon, at 25 the youngest performer. "But we are staying here, at least three of us at a time, 24 hours a day. And we are not moving out until our demands are met."

The strippers are demanding the reopening of the Concert Mayol, or at least $40,000 in payments that they claim are owed to them by management. And if the employees in this labor dispute seem a bit unconventional, they have pretty much followed a blueprint used by trade unionists in France nowadays.

The occupation of factories and other places of work has become a frequent tactic of the French labor force, particularly as the unemployment roster has risen to more than 1.3 million, more than double the figure of a decade ago. Although the number of such takeovers is in dispute, anywhere from 50 to 100 are staged every month throughout the country. Some last only a few days. Others linger on for months or years.

"I suppose in some way the occupations are illegal," said Jean Kaspar, a leader of the Socialist-controlled CFDT labor federation. "But we think it is important to establish the principle that the place of employment must be defended."

Attention

Jacques Schoen, another CFDT official, asserted that occupations "are the best way to publicize" a labor struggle. "Handing out pamphlets and calling press conferences can help," he said, "but there is nothing that draws attention and pressures the owners more than an occupation."

The union backing the strippers at Concert Mayol is the Communist-controlled CGT. "I don't belong to any political party," said Miss Remon, wearing faded blue jeans and a night-life pallor. "But I think the CGT is the most effective labor union in show business. They tell us how to organize, and help us negotiate, and stay in touch with us every day."

Union officials helped to stage a small, raucous street demonstration to support the Mayol strippers earlier this month. They put the performers in contact with the Ministry of Culture and Paris City Hall. They printed up thousands of handbills "for the defense of Concert Mayol and Paris theaters."

"We are here to defend any workers, no matter how they dress," a CGT official said. "Who is to say that an actress or stagehand is more deserving of labor union support than a stripper?"

Some of the union literature even suggests that the Concert Mayol is part of the national heritage since the original foundations supported a medieval convent. In fact, City Hall records indicate that a 13th-century nunnery, known as "The Daughters of God," was built here for repentant prostitutes.

In the mid-19th century, the site in the Right Bank theater district near the Grands Boulevards was first used for burlesque and cafe-theater, and was given its current name by Felix Mayol, a stage performer and music-hall impresario who bought the premises in the early 1900s. During the decades that followed, dozens of noted comedians and singers — Fernandel, Lucienne Boyer, Henri Decker and Colette Ritz, among them — launched their careers here.

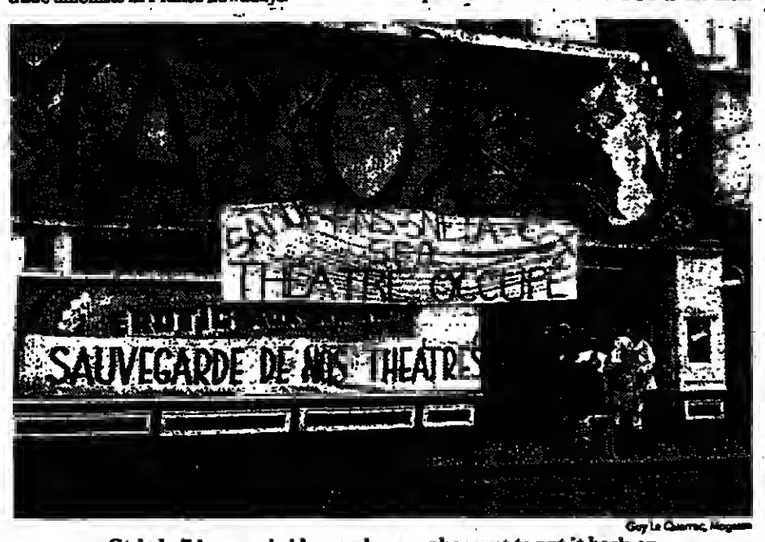
Squeezed

Striptease acts have been the standard fare over the last two decades. But the performers insist that the Mayol's sliding fortunes have nothing to do with the declining quality of the shows.

"We have been squeezed out by cheaper quality sex shows," says Miss Remon. "Look around the neighborhood. You see all these tiny theaters with recorded music and girls who do not know how to strip. All very quick, very Americanized. Here, we have a band. We choreograph. But nobody likes cancan anymore. Most of the people who were showing up here were old men."

On the advice of their union, the strippers are planning to hold a joint performance at the Mayol next month with the troupes from the Folies-Bergere and the Casino de Paris. The entrance will be free, but the employees are hoping that the show will bring a windfall of publicity for their occupation.

If that tactic flops, some of the strippers are eyeing other careers. Miss Remon says she has finished a course in computer programming, and two of her colleagues have been offered jobs as beauticians.



Guy Le Querrec, Magnum

Strip hall is occupied by employees who want to put it back on.

PEOPLE: *Dapper Ozawa Brings Beethoven Back to Chin*

It was his fourth visit to China in four years, and **Seiji Ozawa**, music director of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, had adopted his own rather elegant version of Chinese-inspired dress: well-cut white, cool-ie-style jacket and trousers, black vest and black cloth shoes. After arriving Christmas night, he began to rehearse the Peking Central Philharmonic for four performances of Beethoven's Ninth Symphony. They will be the work's first performances in China in 20 years. Ozawa had come with the Boston Symphony earlier in the year. This time he brought **Joseph Silverstein**, its concertmaster; **Jules Eskin**, first cellist; **Sherman Walt**, first bassoonist, and **Richard Mackey**, a French horn player. They all pitched in with section rehearsals while Ozawa rehearsed the 180-member chorus in the symphony's choral finale, the "Ode to Joy." "Good, good, good," Ozawa shouted from time to time, executing ebullient little dance steps. At the end of eight hours' work, he pronounced the chorus 50 percent improved . . . The maestro may be gone, but in Boston he's not forgotten and the spirit of **Arthur Fiedler** will be there this year when Bostonians ring in the New Year — the first in many a decade without him. The Boston Pops' New Year's Eve gala at Symphony Hall has become one of the most popular events established by the late Fiedler, and though no successor to his baton has been chosen, one name — that of **Erich Kunzel** — keeps surfacing among candidates. Kunzel, who will do the honors at the sold-out gala Dec. 31, says, "We will not put thoughts of Fiedler aside, but instead, the orchestra and I plan to dedicate the evening to his memory and 'Days of Auld Lang Syne.' "

* * *

Another soprano has become a victim of "the lions' pit," the Parma opera house, where the critical audience is noted for booing performers off the stage. This time the boos chased away Italian soprano **Elena Mauti Nunziata**, who gave up in the fourth act of Giuseppe Verdi's "La Traviata." The incident led to the suspension of the opening gala of the opera season and triggered screams directed at members of the company, the maestro and the theater management.

* * *

Authorities were misled about the drug usage of **Elvis Presley** during an investigation of his death two years ago and two death certific were issued during an ensuing verup, ABC Television contend a "20-20" segment. Jim Cole, a f lance writer working for ABC, the weekly show will detail the leged coverup, which began alm as soon as Presley's body was fo on the bathroom floor of his m sion, Aug. 16, 1977. Following P ley's death, homicide officers fr the Memphis Police Departm and Dan Warlick, an investiga for the Shelby County Medical aminer's office, questioned George Nichopoulos, the singe personal physician, and Tish Ha ley, a nurse who lived in the m sion to regulate Presley's medi tion. Both Nichopoulos and nurse failed to detail Presley's use of drugs, Cole said. "They said took a couple of Valium and o other pill the morning before death and never gave authorities inkling of just how much he w prescribed and how much he w taking." A chemical analysis Presley's blood samples turned traces of 10 different drugs. Nic poulos and Shelby County Medi Examiner Jerry Francisco mainta however, that the singer's de from heart problems was brought on by his drug usage. chopoulos is scheduled for a m practice hearing in Memphis 14 on charges of indiscriminate p scription of drugs to his patients including Presley. The state medi board claims the Memphis phy cian prescribed more than 12 narcotics, depressants, tranquilize and stimulants for Presley in the months prior to his death.

* * *

Big-band crooner **Dick Haym** has lung cancer but says the ma nancy has been localized and is sponding well to chemothera The 61-year-old entertainer said tumor is being treated by doctors Cedars-Sinai Medical Center Hollywood. Haymes started sing with the **Bunny Berrigan** ba joined **Harry James** in 1940, th replaced **Frank Sinatra** as the le singer with both the **Benny Go** man and **Tommy Dorsey** bands. had a weekly national radio sho made nine gold records a appeared in 35 movies. Haymes' reer and personal life both hit skids in the 1950s, when he had well-publicized alcohol proble filed for bankruptcy and split wi his third wife, actress **Rita Ha** worth.

— *SAMUEL JUSTI*

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FROM MILAN TO:
LISBON 2 STORS. L.390,000
COSTA VERDE (OPORTO) - ONLY 5 DAYS: L.380,000
ALGARVE.....L.430,000
MADEIRA.....L.440,000
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